"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Sunday fair; slight temperature changes; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,483. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S VERDICT TODAY TO SETTLE MEXICAN DEADLOCK

Secretary Lane Will Consult the President to Obtain His Final Orders.

CRISIS EXPECTED MONDAY

Question of Continuing Negotiations of Commission May Be Decided Then.

CABRERA STILL OBDURATE

Carranza's Chairman Reported to Insist on Points Derogatory to United States.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—President Wilson will be asked to say the final word in the Mexican situation tomorrow by Secretary of the Interior Lane of the American-Mexican Joint Commission. Secretary Lane leaves for Washington tomorrow morning and will have a long conference with the President. It is expected here that he will return on Monday with full powers to bring the delicate situation which has obtained since the first part of the week to a final crisis, which will determine the action the United States is to take toward Mexico.

The Commission adjourned this afternoon without having arrived at any agreement and was in reality as far from reaching such an agreement as it was when it convened three months ago. Luis Cabrera refused to be convinced of the sincerity of the American Commissioners or their Government and insisted on proposals which were considered by the Americans to be derogatory to the honor and vital interests of the United States. Efforts on the part of his colleagues and on the part of the American section to bring him to what they considered a reasonable point of view were without avail.

It was learned today that two memoranda had been submitted to Washington and to Mexico City "some time ago," but that up to the present the Mexican Commissioners professed to be without any word from the First Chief on the questions submitted to him. This delay has evoked no explanation from the Mexican Commissioners and the Americans are beginning to tire of the situation.

Two Drafts of Protocols.

The two memoranda are rough drafts of protocols which will be signed by the Commission if agreement is arrived at. They are not alternative plans, but embody subjects which are so different that it has been thought best to take them up in separate documents, in order to facilitate action upon them and reference to them in the future. One of them refers to the plan for border control which has been evolved, while the other deals with matters which are considered as having a direct bearing on the international situation, but which are not of such vital interest and relate more to the protection of property rights than to the safety of the lives of Americans.

It was stated authoritatively tonight that no action had been taken by the Commission which would warrant the Commissioners in submitting to their Governments anything not essentially tentative. In view of the statement made early in the week that a settlement might be expected at any moment, it was considered that the Commission had gone backward rather than forward in the last two days. Such a situation is not expected to continue for any great length of time.

The American Commissioners so far have abstained from putting the situation to the Mexicans in the nature of a choice between two definite plans, but unless there is a change in Mr. Cabrera's attitude next Monday it is expected they will do so with the full authorization of the President as to what the alternatives are to be. The plans as suggested by the American Commissioners and approved by Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani will be submitted as one of the alternatives, and it only remains with the President to decide what the other course of action shall be.

Persons here who are in close touch with the President are authority for the statement that he will leave the matter absolutely in the hands of the Commissioners, and will give them plenary powers so far as he has a right to do so. Should such be the case, the other alternative may be expected to be drastic and final.

Cabrera's Plan Shelved.

Authoritative information tonight was that the proposals which were advanced by Mr. Cabrera on Monday as a substitute for the plan already agreed on by the American Commissioners and Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani had not received further consideration. The understanding here is that Mr. Cabrera has not been able to force a consideration of this because of the attitude of his colleagues and that therefore he has prevented action of the other plan pending some word from his Government.

Mr. Cabrera left for New York tonight to confer with representatives of American mining interests in Mexico regarding Carranza taxation decrees. He has stated that it was probable some changes would be made in these decrees, and it is believed that these changes will be along lines which have been outlined by the mining men as equitable.

The Mexican Commission tonight issued a copy of a telegram received from the Mexican Consul in El Paso. It stated that General Trevino, commander of the Carranza troops in the State of Chihuahua, was to take the field against Villa. This is a contradiction of reports previously printed that General Murgia was to succeed General Trevino at Chihuahua. The telegram follows:

"Chihuahua headquarters reports

Continued on Page 4.

Flies 435 Miles in Raid On Munich, Lands in Italy

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In retaliation for the bombardment of Amiens, says the War Office, a French aviator, Captain de Beauchamp, flew from the French lines to Munich today, where he threw several bombs on the railway station. On his return trip he crossed over the Alps, alighting near Venice. The distance covered in the flight was 435 miles. The feat is announced by the War Office in the following statement:

"The aviator, Captain de Beauchamp, started this morning at 8 o'clock in the direction of Munich, where he arrived at noon. He dropped several bombs on the station in retaliation for the bombing of the open city of Amiens a few days ago. Captain de Beauchamp then landed at Santa Dona di Piave, in Italy, twenty kilometers north of Venice after having crossed the Alps. The Captain thus covered a distance of 700 kilometers, (approximately 435 miles.)"

MUNICH, Nov. 17, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official statement issued here today says:

"An enemy airman appeared over Munich at 1 o'clock this afternoon and dropped seven bombs, causing only slight material damage and no casualties. He disappeared westward."

FEAR NO RAIL STRIKE AS SUITS PILE UP

Washington Officials Predict Hasty Action by the Unions Would Cause Legislation.

HAVE NO TEST CASE PICKED

The Department of Justice Will Let Lower Courts Thrash Out the Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Department of Justice officials apparently do not take seriously the renewed threats of a great railroad strike as an outcome of the injunction suits which are being brought by the railroads of the country against the Adamson eight-hour law.

Officials said today that there would be no strike and that the employes knew this as well as any one. A strike while the constitutionality of the Adamson law was before the courts, they said, would so prejudice the cause of the employes that there would be little time lost in passing a law in line with President Wilson's recommendations for legislation to prevent strikes.

Whether this would be the Canadian Disputes act, or something similar, was not indicated, but it was confidently predicted that a law to fit the situation could be passed very promptly. The whole situation, it was pointed out, had been clarified by the re-election of President Wilson.

It was asserted at the Department of Justice today that the purpose was to meet the action of the railroads in all the cases brought, but as it might happen that no two cases would develop the same set of facts, the only course that could be pursued was to await the trial of cases as they came on in the courts below. The Attorney General desires to take a case to the Supreme Court that will cover all the questions in dispute and have them all passed on in one decision.

An official of the department said today that no one in the department had any idea whatever as to which of the many cases would be brought to trial first, or which might be the case to be taken to the Supreme Court. The attitude of the department, it was said, was to wait and see how events shape themselves. An appeal would be taken by the Government in the particular case which seemed best to embody all the questions at issue.

Dr. Max O. Lorenz, assistant statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been appointed Secretary of the commission which will investigate the operation of the eight-hour law. Major Gen. Goethals, the Chairman of the commission, went to New York today to arrange for a preliminary meeting there next Thursday. Rooms in the New York custom house probably will be assigned to the commission.

ADAMSON PROMISES RELIEF FOR THE ROADS

Discusses Railway Problems at Washington Conference—Says Congress Will Act Promptly.

Cabrera's Plan Shelved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The National Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce opened a conference here today for the discussion of the railroad situation. This meeting is looked upon as extremely important in its bearing on the affairs of the railroads, as it will develop the general sentiment of business men from all parts of the country.

In addressing the council, Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and a member of the joint committee of investigation, said that Congress would act promptly in giving legislative relief and that it would not be in the direction of Government ownership.

"Government ownership would mean the subjugation of the Government to the railroads," said Mr. Adamson. "If the roads are capitalized at $25,000,000,000, bonds would be issued to buy the roads, and the only people who could take up those bonds would be the present holders of the railroad securities of the country. In the end the Government would not own the railroads, but the present owners would still own them and then we would have the most powerful oligarchy ever seen on the face of the earth."

Charles R. Van Hise, President of the

Continued on Page 3.

FIVE MEN DROWN AS DEUTSCHLAND CRASHES INTO TUG

Submarine, in Dash to Sea, Sinks Convoying Craft, with Loss of Entire Crew.

FREIGHTER BADLY DAMAGED

Forced to Return to New London for Repairs—May Be Delayed Two Weeks.

TIDE CAUSES COLLISION

Passage at Race Rock Scene of Disaster—Hinsch Saved from Sea After Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 17.—The German submersible freighter, Deutschland, an hour after leaving her pier here this morning on her second trip back to Bremerhaven, rammed and sank the tug T. A. Scott, Jr., which was convoying her out to sea, drowning five persons aboard the tug and injuring herself so badly that she had to return to this port for repairs that will delay her sailing a week or more.

Of those aboard the tug, Captain Hans F. Hinsch, of the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, who had been in charge of the practical end of the submarine enterprise, alone was saved. The others died without so much as a chance to leave their stations of duty.

The men who lost their lives in the collision were:

Captain John Gurney, William A. Caton, engineer; Edward Stone, fireman; Clarence B. Davison, cook, and Eugene Duzant, deckhand, of the tug T. A. Scott, Jr. All except Duzant lived in New London. He is believed to have made his home in Pawtucket, R. I. Gurney and Caton were married and had children. The others were single.

Blame for the accident has not been fixed as yet, but in advance of official findings the facts indicate that the submarine was running too close to the tug, that the latter was halted when she turned in the Race and met the full force of the flood tide, and the larger vessel, its momentum unchecked by the powerful adverse current, chiseled its keen cutwater through the port side of the tug's bow, slicing it in two before Captain Paul Koenig of the submarine could even realize what was happening.

Federal Inquiry On.

Steamboat inspectors of the Department of Commerce undertook late this afternoon a preliminary inquiry into the tragedy. Under the law it was conducted in secret to form the basis for a public hearing within the next few days.

Rumors which reached New York that the accident was due to the two tugs which accompanied the Deutschland, and that vessel itself not carrying proper running lights, were proved to be entirely unfounded. The three ships carried the regulation signals when reporters observed their departure early this morning, and they still showed them when the collision occurred about twelve miles from the State pier.

The findings of the investigation would be of importance in case of admiralty litigation, but the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the submarine, already has notified the T. A. Scott Company, to whom the tug belonged, that all damage would be settled.

The Deutschland's unexpected departure early this morning and her even more startling return gave rise to a flock of wild rumors that kept this little seaport highly excited. Chief among these was a story that a German war submarine with a gun mounted on her deck was observed off Fisher's Island while the Deutschland was proceeding thither. There was an attempt to make Commander Yates Stirling of the United States Naval Submarine Flotilla in these waters responsible for the report. Commander Stirling, however, declared tonight that his investigation had established beyond doubt that the submarine observed belonged to the United States Navy and was proceeding westward on a ninety-hour test cruise.

How the Accident Occurred.

Preceded by the tug Scott and followed, a mile or more astern, by the tug Cassie, the Deutschland was making ten knots when the trio neared Race Rock, off the end of Fisher's Island in Long Island Sound. The tug swung to port to make the passage between the rock and the island, when the full force of the flood tide brought her to a dead standstill for the few seconds it would have taken her to regain her momentum against the opposing flow of the water which runs swiftly through the narrow gut.

The Deutschland, not yet arrived at the point where she, too, would have ported her helm, slid dead ahead and an instant later she sliced straight through the bow of the tug.

Captain Hinsch stood on the deck of the tug, behind the pilot house, a megaphone in his hand and keeping a sharp lookout for intruders. Suddenly the submarine struck the tug and the latter went to the bottom in three hundred and fifty feet of water, carrying her crew of five men with her. Hinsch jumped into the water, but the others had no chance.

Oddly, the veteran Captain of liners could not swim. Again and again he sank, but each time the buoyancy of his heavy clothing brought him to the surface. There he would tread water until gravity once more pulled him below.

The Deutschland had whistled a warning and backed away. Captain Koenig and two of his crew were on deck when the crash came, but none of them was jarred enough to be thrown off his feet. The Cassie, crowding her engines to the utmost, came racing to the rescue, lowering her small boat as she reached the spot where the Deutschland was sweeping the sea with her searchlight. The sea was calm and the moon gave light enough to make small objects visible. Albert Mix, Assistant Superintendent of the Scott Company, a local wrecking concern, leaned out of the boat, while those manning it fought hard to keep it still in the sea. Mix flung a life preserver and Hinsch grabbed feebly and just managed to close his hand over it. An instant later, half drowned, he had been lifted

Continued on Page 3.

Norwegian Mail Ship Is Sunk by U-Boat But the Passengers and Crew Are Saved

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Nov. 17.—The Norwegian passenger and mail steamer Vega of Bergen, a vessel of 1,203 tons, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine. Sixteen passengers and the crew of thirty-two men, who put off in five boats, were saved by the motor ship Columbia and landed at Stavenger in the evening.

The registered mail on board the Vega was saved by the mail clerk. Most of the baggage of the passengers also was saved.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lloyds shipping agency announced today that the Italian steamer San Giovanni, supposed to be a vessel of 1,200 tons, and the Greek steamers Styliani Bebis, 3,603 tons, and Ioannis, 3,828 tons, have been sunk by a German submarine.

The agency also announced that the Danish steamer Therese, of 1,332 tons, and the British steamer Trevarrack, of 2,008 tons, have also been sunk.

The Norwegian steamship Torridal has also been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyds. It was also reported that the British steamship F. Mattarazzo had been abandoned by her crew.

The F. Mattarazzo, of 2,823 tons, was formerly the Ennisbrook. She was 317 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. The vessel was built at Sunderland in 1908, and owned by the F. Mattarazzo Steamship Company, Ltd., of London.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of the Norwegian steamship Torridal. There is, however, a Torsdal, of 3,620 tons gross. This vessel was built at Newcastle in 1894, and owned at Tonsberg, Norway.

AUSTRIA CONCERNED OVER U-BOAT WAR

Burian, on Visit to Berlin, Said to Have Discussed Possibility of a Break with Us.

HEAR OF WARNING BY WILSON

Rumor in Europe That His Patience Is Nearly Exhausted—Washington Denies Direct Message.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The visit of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Berlin is stated to have been in connection with a conference with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, regarding the relations of the two empires with the United States, according to a dispatch under a Berne date given out today by the Wireless Press.

The question under discussion, says the dispatch, was whether the submarine campaign should be continued in its present form, with the possibility of a rupture of relations with Washington, or whether it should be modified.

"During the last few days," adds the dispatch, "the German Government has received a plain verbal warning that President Wilson's patience was on the verge of exhaustion."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A flat denial of the statement from Berne that a verbal warning had been given to Germany that President Wilson's patience in connection with the renewal of U-boat warfare was on the verge of exhaustion was made tonight by an official in a position to speak with authority.

"I do not know who could have given such a warning," he said. "Certainly this Government did not give it."

For some reason a rather easier feeling exists in official circles over the situation created by the activity of German submarines. While officials do not profess to have new information it is evident that today, judged from what they said, they were not as much concerned over the prospect of a violation of the German pledges. The comment of officials may have been intended to allay agitation. It was apparent that the impression desired to be conveyed was that this Government was not doubting Germany's good faith.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The reported visit of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg at Berlin for a full discussion of submarine warfare and its effect on the United States aroused interest here, but could not be confirmed from official dispatches.

Some officials fear that the Teutonic powers may at any moment launch a starvation campaign against England which could not fail to involve the United States.

Secretary Lansing today, however, authorized the statement that as yet "there is absolutely no truth in the reports that the department has information that definite decision has been reached to launch a ruthless German submarine campaign."

Five serious cases are now pending, the sinking of the British steamer Marina, without warning and with the loss of six American lives; the sinking of the British liner Arabia, also apparently by a torpedo and without warning; the shelling of the boats of survivors of the sinking of the steamer Rowanmore, which had fled, and the sinking of the American steamers Lanao and Columbian for carrying contraband. Investigation is being made in all cases, but has not yet been completed.

SCOUTS ZIMMERMANN'S PLEA.

British Press View of Germany's Defense of U-Boat Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Commenting on THE NEW YORK TIMES Berlin correspondent's interview with Herr Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which was cabled to this morning's papers, The Westminster Gazette says:

"We do not wonder that this is taken as confirming the fears of Washington that a new submarine crisis is at hand. Herr Zimmermann is impudent enough to claim that Germany is conducting cruiser warfare, waged by means of submarines acting in punctilious compliance with the rules of international law applying to a cruiser war. We should have a much better opinion of our enemy if he stopped this absurd pretense that he is playing the game according to the rules. It only adds insult to injury. It would be far better to admit the breaking of all rules and to plead that necessity knows no law. Even so, the plea would not be a convincing one, but it would at least not be hypocritical."

ARMED SHIP IS DETAINED.

Norfolk Authorities Refuse Clearance Papers to Italian Vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—Pending instructions from the Treasury Department, local customs officials announced today that they would refuse clearance papers to the Italian steamer Coltano, which arrived in the Roads this morning from Genoa, in ballast, for Philadelphia. The steamer has a 57-millimeter gun mounted on her poop deck. The commander claims that the gun is for defensive purposes only, and that no naval or military gunners are aboard.

In all other cases of armed merchantmen Federal officials have permitted the vessels to clear upon assurances that their arms would be used only for defensive purposes.

MALLY'S BLOUSE SHOP, 104 W. 57th St. Special Sale Blouses at $2.95, $5.95, and $10.95. Worth double.—Advt.

ROB MRS. HARRIMAN OF $65,000 GEMS

Thieves Are Sought Who Took $50,000 Necklace and Other Jewels from Safe.

DETECTIVES LACK A CLUE

Fifth Avenue Home of Railroad Man's Widow Scene of Mysterious Theft.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has employed private detectives and enlisted the confidential services of the regular police department in the hope of recovering a diamond and ruby necklace with a pendant, valued at $50,000, and a pair of pearl earrings worth $15,000, which disappeared from a safe built into the wall of her home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. Though Mrs. Harriman discovered her loss last week and detectives have been at work ever since, it was learned last night that not one of them has got trace of the missing jewels or has been able, even, to advance a theory that seems reasonable as to how they left the safe.

This safe is one in which Mrs. Harriman has been accustomed to keep a large variety of jewels. It is said that she has worn only a few pieces since her daughter, Mrs. Charles Carey Rumsey, was robbed of jewels worth $120,000 at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in 1915. But on the opening night of the opera she decided to wear the necklace and unlocked her safe. Other jewels were there, but the necklace and the earrings were gone.

Mrs. Harriman was puzzled and dismayed, but she said nothing to any one and went on to the opera, after having made a search about the house which convinced her that the jewels had not been mislaid. On her return from the opera she got in touch with a representative of Police Commissioner Woods and made known her loss. It is said she insisted that no suspicion attached to any of her household.

Detectives have sent to every pawnshop in the city a description of the missing gems, and it has been ascertained that none of them has been offered for pawn here.

SEES WILSON VICTORY AS LIGHT TO WORLD

English Editor Says President's Task Is to Make Force Grind Wheels of Peace.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 18.—"When Europe emerges from the present struggle the balance of the hemispheres will have been fundamentally changed in favor of the Western, and the United States will have an authority in the affairs of the world which it never had before and which, even if it had had, its historic policy would not have permitted it to exercise."

This statement is contained in a feature article in The Daily News, written by Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of the newspaper, who, in emphasizing the indebtedness of the Entente Allies to the United States in the matter of munitions, says:

"We rejoice in the election of the most sagacious statesman American politics has thrown up since Lincoln. If we had reason to be thankful that Mr. Wilson was elected in 1912, there is still more reason to be thankful that he was re-elected in 1916. It is the one indisputable gleam of light in the dark future that lies before the world.

"He cannot eliminate force, but it is in his power and the power of the American nation to make force grind the wheels of peace instead of the wheels of war. This will not be welcomed by the militarists of any country, it will be treated as a mere day dream by those who believe war an indestructible character of human society. But it will have the passionate support of the common people of all lands, and it is the only hope of democracy winning an enduring victory over despotism."

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Nation, which is an advocate of a moderate peace, describes the German Chancellor's recent speech as a "break in the clouds." The newspaper suggests that it offers the United States an opportunity similar to Europe as follows:

"The war has not been concluded, but your statesmen are beginning to be talkative. Your ideas do not appear quite incompatible, for you all seem to want peace and wish to base it on justice and a scheme of common organization and counsel. Can I help clarify them? Can I take you a step beyond? Your representatives assert that they did not want the war, and that they have a common notion of how they wish to live together after the war. Can I help find out for you whether the security you all seek has been advanced by your various definitions of it?"

The Nation then adds:

"We could not resent such an attitude, and if, as we believe, peace should be moderate as regards the future organization of States, we should have one substantial reason for welcoming it. For it is clear that force alone cannot determine such a change in State relationship. It must be the issue of good-will."

VIENNA, Nov. 16. (via London, Nov. 17.)—News dispatches reporting that President Wilson is furthering a plan to bring about peace among the belligerents are received with keenest interest by the leading newspapers here. Editorials point out that the least that could result from President Wilson's reported action would be to show the world who is interested in the continuation of the strife, and generally manifest warm support of the proposal.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way.—Adv.

GERMANY TO DEPORT 300,000 BELGIANS; NATION IS WILD WITH GRIEF AND TERROR; ALLIES PLAN STRONG COUNTERSTROKE

Poles Must Join Kaiser's Army Even by Force Or Grant of Separate Kingdom Will Be Revoked

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Wireless Press today gave out the following, under date of Berne:

"Before the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Nov. 9 Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg stated that Germany's promise to create a new Kingdom of Poland was only conditional, being dependent on the success of the plan to raise a Polish army which would fight for Germany. If the number of Poles enlisting voluntarily should be insufficient, Germany would introduce compulsion, and if the Poles resisted or if the projected Polish army proved unsatisfactory to the General Staff, the Emperor would annul his promise to create a new kingdom.

"The Chancellor made this statement in reply to Conservatives and National Liberals, who denounced the policy of creating a Polish Kingdom."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17, (via London.)—The Berlin Germania announces that a Vice Regent will be appointed immediately for Poland. This dignitary will hold office until a King is formally elected.

GIVE NEW RIGHTS TO POLISH JEWS

Germans Announce Formation of a Complete Religious Organization.

TO HAVE SUPREME COUNCIL

Berlin Stipulates That Poland Shall Never Again Be Under Russian Rule.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via Sayville.)—Baron von Burian returned to Vienna last night after conferences with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow which are understood to have been concerned almost exclusively with the still unsettled details regarding the constitution of the new Kingdom of Poland.

Meanwhile General von Beseler, Governor General at Warsaw, has taken another highly important step along the promised lines of giving Polish Jews liberal and just treatment, which may be interpreted as official recognition of the civil equality of the Jews with the other constituents of the population of Poland.

An ordinance made public yesterday in Warsaw by von Besseler provides for the first time for the creation of an organization of the heretofore unorganized and unrecognized Jewish religious communities. The organization is to embrace the whole general Government of Warsaw. The Jewish communities are to be united into district communities, each with a governing council elected by the heads of the Jewish communities and to which the State further appoints three members. At the head of the entire organization, which is created on a purely religious basis, is the Supreme Council, composed of fourteen Jewish laymen and seven rabbis, four laymen and two rabbis being the appointment of the Government of the State and the rest elected by the district councils.

The Polish communities, the district communities, and the Supreme Council will have the rights and status of corporations, the Jewish religion thereby being fully recognized in the eyes of the law in Poland as in other kuratur States. Rabbis in the future will be required to have a writing and speaking knowledge of the Polish language.

Russia's protest to neutral powers against the proclamation of the independent kingdom of Poland is considered in diplomatic circles here to be a feeble and hopeless effort, not to be taken seriously, to counteract the moral effect of this action on the part of the Central Powers. Now, as before, the view taken here in official quarters is that independence is the unalterable fait accompli, and that one of Germany's principal peace conditions will be that Poland must never again be under the Russian yoke.

Benefits as Berlin Sees Them.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Under Russian rule the Jews in Poland, as in all Russia, lived almost without a religious organization," says the Overseas News Agency in describing the new order, issued by General von Beseler, organizing a Jewish religious body. "The hostility of the Russian authorities against the Jews found expression in well-known laws and in uninterrupted persecutions and oppressions of the Jewish community, as well as in the fact that a religious body to which 14 per cent. of the population of Poland belongs was deprived of all uniform organization. Only the formation of corporations of isolated parishes was allowed, and the union of parishes into a larger organization was forbidden.

"By the present order of the Governor General the members of the Jewish Church are reorganized as a religious body according to public right. Local Jewish communities in the counties, according to the new order, are united to county organizations.

"The local communities will be administered through a board elected by the citizens of the Jewish parish under majority rule. This board will have four members in addition to the rabbi. For the large local communities a special organization has been provided. They will be under the rule of an assembly of parish delegates, which will have parliamentary functions, and of an administrative council, which will have administrative functions. The election of parish delegates will be according to the proportional system, and in two sections. Each section will elect the same number of delegates. People without a school education, those who have attended a special trade or agricultural school and Jewish citizens who, on account of their knowledge of Jewish literature, have received the title of rabbi, will vote in the first section. All other classes will vote in the second section. The parish delegates also will have a part in the administrative council.

Will Have Religious Freedom.

"The formation of associations for divine service will be allowed in every

Continued on Page 2.

ENTENTE LEADERS CONFER IN PARIS

Purpose to Take Vigorous Measures to Offset Teuton Mobilizing of Belgians and Poles.

WILL BE PARTLY ECONOMIC

Conferees Send Message to Russian Premier, Applauding Protest Concerning Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The German mobilization of the civil populations of Belgium and Poland is likely to bring a swift reply from the Allies. From information obtained in high official circles I can affirm that the Allies' council now assembled here is discussing measures to be adopted as a counterstroke to the German effort. These will be twofold—first military and secondly economic. Premier Asquith is conferring with M. Briand on the diplomatic situation, Lloyd George and Albert Thomas are discussing the munitions question, while the chiefs of the allied armies are daily debating the military situation.

I understand that economic measures have already been outlined, and probably an identical program will be adopted by each allied Government. The allied council probably will continue its conferences for several days.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 15, (Delayed.)—Aristide Briand, the French Premier; Herbert H. Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain; David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and other representatives of the Entente Allied Governments held a conference today. Later the British officials and Paolo Sarcano, the Italian Minister of the Treasury, were the guests of President Poincaré.

At the close of the conference M. Briand and Mr. Asquith sent the following joint telegram to Boris V. Sturmer, the Russian Prime Minister:

"We have learned with the liveliest satisfaction of the declaration published Nov. 14 in the Russian press, by which the Imperial Government, taking note of the fresh violation of the law of nations and of international conventions committed by Germany and Austria-Hungary, protests against their pretension of creating a new State out of territory momentarily occupied by them and of raising an army among the population of those regions.

"We rejoice to see that, foiling the machinations of our enemies and throwing clear light on the illusory character of their promises, Russia, having since the beginning of the war given the peoples inhabitating all Polish lands assurances conformable to their secular hopes, now solemnly renews the unchangeable decision announced more than two years ago in the name of his Majesty, the Emperor, to realize their autonomy.

"We are deeply gratified by the generous initiative taken by the Government of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, in favor of a people to whom we are bound by ancient sympathies, and who, reuniting, will constitute a primordial element in the future stability of Europe. We are happy to associate ourselves with the views which the Imperial Government intends to realize for the benefit of the noble Polish people."

OATH FOR NEW POLISH ARMY.

Volunteers Must Swear Allegiance to Kaiser as Their Chief.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via Sayville.)—The working out of details of the organization of the new Polish volunteer army is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Following the settlement of questions of uniforms and the kinds of formations to be set up, as well as the higher and highest commands, which for the duration of the war will be in German hands, the nature of the "flag oath," which Polish volunteers will swear, has been determined. Polish soldiers will swear, by the Polish national colors, loyalty to "their Polish fatherland, to the German Kaiser as commander-in-chief in this war, and to the monarchs of both Central Powers as guarantors of the Polish State." This is believed to cover all contingencies, while satisfying both Polish and Austrian sensibilities.

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage. Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

BELGIAN VICTIMS DEFIANT

Sing Patriotic Songs As Packed in Cattle Trucks They Go To Exile.

30,000 ALREADY TAKEN

Despairing Women Throw Themselves Before Trains and Are Removed by Force.

TOURNAI OBJECTS, IS FINED

Representatives of Neutrals Are Appealed To for Aid to End the Deportations.

Germany Acknowledges Our Representations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Acknowledgment of the informal representations made by the United States regarding the deportation of Belgian civilians into Germany has been received by Secretary Lansing from the German Government, which indicated through the Chargé in Berlin that it will later make a detailed statement of its position.

Secretary Lansing stated today that he had not seen the communication which Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, said he had delivered to the State Department, asking the active intervention of the United States to stop deportations of Belgians.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Thirty thousand Belgians already have been deported to Germany, according to information received here through official channels.

Reports from the same sources say that the Germans plan to take some 300,000, judging from the order issued in a number of cities for all males over seventeen to report for inspection.

The Municipal Council of Tournai has formally declined to accede to the German demand, the reports say, protesting that hitherto it had acquiesced in all the German orders. General Hopffer thereupon imposed a fine of 200,000 marks, it is added, for the refusal of the Council to furnish a list of male inhabitants, with a further fine of 20,000 marks daily as long as the Council refused to give the list.

A circumstantial report from the Mons district says that the entire male population over seventeen years was summoned to report at German Headquarters at 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 26.

The priests, professors, teachers, local officials, members of the Food Committee, and the physically defective were dismissed, but, it is added, 1,200 men, composing 20 per cent. of the eligible males, both employed and unemployed, were selected and immediately placed on cattle trucks and started for Germany. Being ignorant of the purpose of the summons the men had assembled without clothing for traveling and without food. Relatives, who hurried to the station with food and clothing were not permitted access to the men, the reports add.

Tournai Council's Resolution.

The resolution of the Municipal Council at Tournai concerning the request by the German authorities for a list of workmen, says the Council decides to preserve its negative attitude, and adds the following:

"The City of Tournai is prepared to submit without resistance to all the exigencies authorized by the laws and customs of war. Its sincerity cannot be doubted, as it has shown perfect composure and has avoided any active hostility during the period of over two years that it has had to endure the present occupation, to billet the troops and feed them. The city has thus clearly shown that it is not animated by an undue spirit of bravado.

"But at the same time the Municipal Council could not furnish weapons against their own children, fully conscious that natural law and international law, which is derived from it, forbids them to do so.

"In his proclamation of Sept. 2, 1914, the Governor General of Belgium made this statement: 'I am not asking any one to renounce his patriotic feeling.' The city of Tournai remains confident in this statement, which must be considered as expressing the feeling of his Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, in whose name the Governor General was speaking. Consequently, in following the call of honor and patriotism, the city remains faithful to a primary duty of which a higher German officer cannot fail to realize the nobleness.

"The members of the Municipal Council are confident that the loyalty and frankness of this attitude will help to avoid all misunderstandings between themselves and the German Army."

Reply of Military Chiefs.

The above resolution was dated Oct. 20. Under date of Oct. 23, Major Gen. Hopffer replied as follows:

"The fact that the municipality allows itself by the decision of the Town Coun-

all to oppose the orders of the military authorities in occupied territory constitutes an act of arrogance without precedence and is an absolute misunderstanding of the situation arising from the state of war.

"The state of affairs is clearly and simply this: The military authority commands and the municipality has to obey. If it fails to do this, it will have to support the heavy consequences which I have already pointed out in my prevous explanations.

"The commander of the army has imposed on the town for its refusal to supply the required lists a fine of 200,000 marks, which has to be paid within the next six days, and he further adds that until the required lists have been put at his disposal the sum of 20,000 marks will have to be paid for every day of delay. This will hold good until Dec. 31."

Entire Population in Terror.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—The number of Belgians deported by the Germans up to date, according to information given to The Associated Press today from a reliable source, apparently is between 30,000 and 40,000, and they are being deported at the rate of about 2,000 daily.

Antwerp, it was said, has been commanded to furnish 27,000 men, which is probably not more than 10 per cent. of its able-bodied population, but the commune of Lessines has lost more than 2,000 from a total population, including women and children, of 7,000, representing virtually every able-bodied man, except officials.

The entire Belgian population, the narrator said, is terrorized because the people realize they are entirely helpless. Crowds of hysterical women and children gather at the railway and recruiting stations, and many women at Jamapes threw themselves on the rails to prevent the departure of a train of emigrants and had to be forcibly removed by German soldiers.

The men are frequently loaded into cattle cars and spend one or two days on the journey. They are strongly determined to refuse to work, believing that if they are not employed in military works they will be compelled to replace Germans and be forced to work directly or indirectly against the Belgian Army and its allies. The deported men in trains passing through Liége are declared to have been heard singing the Marseillaise and other patriotic airs.

The newspapers report a case near Valenciennes of sixty Frenchmen who, when impressed by the Germans, refused to work. They are declared to have been tied to posts for forty-eight hours, until half of them fainted from hardships and hunger.

Prominent Men Make Protests.

Many prominent Belgians are reported not to have hesitated to risk their liberty by the strongest of protests to the German authorities against the deportations. Various official bodies have forced resolutions of protest, and the Senators and Deputies of Antwerp and Hainault Provinces have taken especially strong action in the premises and are said to be daily expecting deportation.

Neutrals in Belgium, especially the Ministers, are receiving many appeals to try and induce their Governments to intervene. The newspaper La Libre Belgique, which has maintained a wide circulation throughout Belgium for more than a year, despite the allied efforts of the Germans to discover its authors and suppress the sheet, has published a special number containing an appeal to the neutral nations.

The Antwerp order notifies students to bring their books and musicians their instruments. The authorities promise the men good wages and liberty to remit money from Germany to their families in Belgium. To all of them is offered an opportunity to sign a voluntary agreement to work. They are informed, it is stated, that if they refuse to sign they will be treated worse, but virtually all decline to do so.

Whenever the males assemble for deportations doctors examine them and the physically unfit are rejected, together with municipal and relief organization officials. Those without regular employment are the first selected for deportation.

Skilled Workers Sought.

The principal object of the deportations, it was said, appears to be to secure skilled workers. Men regularly employed have been enrolled from several communes. A large number was taken at Jamapes from factories which were running and were self-supporting, and bank employes were impressed at Mons. The relief organization in Luxemburg Province was carrying on public works and giving employment to many men, but the works stopped a month ago and the laborers thus rendered unemployed are being deported.

Despite the statements credited to German officers that the deported men will not be employed in military work, the Belgians are declared to fear the contrary, as it has been reported that large bodies of men have been taken to Northern France and employed in cutting timbers for trenches, and that others in Northern Belgium have been forced to dig trenches.

URGES AMERICANS TO SAVE BELGIANS

Lord Robert Cecil Says Nation Is Being Wiped Out by German Deportation Measure

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In a statement today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, uttered a vigorous protest against Germany's deportation of Belgians, and declared that the people of France and England, no less than the people of Belgium, "hope that American public opinion will show itself, not only in a few short days or weeks of protests and criticisms, but in steady pressure upon the invaders of Belgium to conduct the war against the soldiers of the Allies in the trenches and not against the helpless civilians whom they have in their power."

Lord Robert reviewed the measures taken by the Entente Allies to provide relief for the Belgians, and characterized as "a lie" what he termed Germany's attempt to justify her action by saying that England was responsible for unemployment in Belgium.

"Three times during the last year," Lord Robert continued, "we have proposed to the Germans a definite scheme whereby the exports of Belgian manufactures and even imports of raw material might be made free under the control of the Belgian Relief Commission, and that the commission might control all the funds arising out of the trade. To none of these proposals have we had a reply. The Germans have consistently refused to do anything to assist the relief commission and Belgian industry. Instead they have exacted forty million francs a month from Belgium, requisitioned every kind of machinery and raw material, seized the funds of the national bank, and restricted exports.

"They have drained Belgium dry and stripped her bare, and we know all this policy was deliberately calculated to create a maximum amount of unemployment in order that when the proper moment arrived their slave raids might begin.

"Further, the Germans justify their action on the ground that the unemployment that they themselves created had become so bad as to overstrain the resources of the poor relief. This is the most impudent thing even Germany has said since the war began. You might think the poor relief referred to came from Germany or from Belgium. As a matter of fact it comes from the Allies through the relief commission. This country alone in the last eighteen months has advanced some $50,000,000 for food and poor relief. This money goes from us freely and without conditions, except that it shall be under neutral control.

"It is kind of the Germans to be so anxious not to overstrain our resources, but it is fair to ask what right the Germans have to make the charity of the world an excuse for enslaving those who receive it. The Belgians are going to Germany on no ordinary work. They are to be caught up and crushed in the machine, they will never return to Belgium. It is this grinding up of a nation piecemeal which is the most horrible feature of the situation.

"Lastly, it must be remembered that the Allies can and will liberate Belgian territory. Meanwhile they can and will bear the burden of keeping the Belgians from starvation. But they cannot protect the Belgians from slavery. They cannot insure that when Belgium is liberated it will be a nation and not a desert. It is only the neutrals who can do this by the exercise of their public opinion."

Lord Robert concluded with an expression of hope that the pressure of American public opinion would bring about this result.

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF BEAUCOURT

Strong Counterattack, However, Forces Them Back East of Warlencourt.

PRISONERS NOW TOTAL 6,190

Little Activity on the French Front —Berlin Says English Assaults Failed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The British have pushed their lines forward to the east of Beaucourt on the northern bank of the Ancre, according to the War Office report this afternoon. The Germans continue to shell the new British positions in this sector. At the same time General Haig's troops were forced to give up part of the ground gained on Tuesday to the east of the Butte de Warlencourt.

There has been little activity on the French front along the Somme.

The British afternoon statement follows:

As a result of yesterday's operations we extended our front east from Beaucourt along the north bank of the Ancre.

During the night there was heavy hostile shelling against Beaucourt and Beaumont-Hamel.

Yesterday afternoon a strong enemy counterattack forced us to relinquish part of the ground east of Butte de Warlencourt won on Tuesday.

We carried out successful raids on enemy trenches northeast of Wulverghem, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

The official communication issued by the British War Office tonight follows:

On our new front north of the Ancre there is nothing to report, except intermittent enemy shelling, especially in the neighborhood of Beaucourt. Prisoners taken Nov. 18 have reached a total of 6,190.

Today we heavily bombarded enemy trench lines in the vicinity of Loos and Hulluch.

Yesterday much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes. Two important junctions on the enemy's lines of communication were bombed. Railways, billets and airdromes were attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire, both night and day. Enemy aircraft showed more enterprise than usual with the result that three of his machines were brought down on our side of the line and two others fell to the ground. At least five more were driven to the ground in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing.

The French communication issued this evening says:

Aside from a lively artillery struggle to the north of the Somme in the region of Saillisel, there is nothing to report on the whole of the front.

The French afternoon report says:

Last night passed with relative quiet along all our front.

The communiqué issued by the French War Office this afternoon also devotes considerable space to the activity of the aviation corps. Aerial raids were carried out on Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxemburg, and Tergnier.

Fifty-four combats in the air were fought yesterday in the region of Amiens. Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his twenty-first aeroplane, while Lieutenant Huerteaux has thirteen to his credit. The statement follows:

"French cannon have compelled two enemy airplanes to land within our lines, one the day before yesterday at a point to the south of Attichy, and the other yesterday near Roye-en-Mats. The aviators in each case were made prisoner.

"During the night several aerial bombardments were carried out, particularly upon the railroad station and factories at Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxemburg, and upon the reserve aviation park at Tergnier. More than 1,500 kilos (3,300 pounds) of projectiles were thrown down."

Say British Attack Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops last evening attacked the German lines near Beaucourt, north of the Ancre Brook, the War Office announced today. This attack failed, as did a night attack to the west of Le Sars, in the Somme area, the official statement declares. On the road from Fiers to Thilloy German troops drove the British westward and captured five machine guns. The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On both banks of the Somme there was for a time an artillery duel of the greatest intensity. Toward the end of the day the British launched an attack near Beaucourt, extending their preliminary bombardment to the south bank of the Ancre.

The attack failed, as did an attack delivered east of Le Sars at night. The Fifth Regiment of the Grenadier Guards drove the British westward along the Fiers-Thilley road and captured five machine guns.

French advances on both sides of Sailly-Saillisel brought no advantage to the aggressors.

During the day and night the aviators on both sides were active.

WHY TEUTONS LOST ON ANCRE

Berlin Explains That Allies Were Forced to Safeguard Flanks.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Concerning the recent fighting in France, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The attacks on the Ancre and near Pressoire prove that the Entente has desisted definitely from the original plan to break through the German front on the Péronne-Bapaume sector. After 136 heavy and bloody days of battle, which caused over 600,000 casualties to the Anglo-French, they are not yet masters of this small sector on the Somme. Moreover, they are compelled to make secure the flanks of their advanced position, whose most salient points are near Gueudecourt and Sailly-Saillisel, and which were obtained with enormous waste of material and men after four months and a half, before considering a plan for a further advance.

"The Anglo-French were compelled to push back the German positions by sallying into their flanks in order to avoid the risk of getting into a most dangerous position in case of a German counteroffensive. The defenders employed all their art and tenacity in maintaining these advanced sectors for so long a time.

"On the Ancre the German position formed an angle. Near St. Pierre Divion it was already half encircled. In spite of the permanent pressure against the Beaumont-Beaucourt leg, situated north of the Ancre, and the Thiepval-Courcelette leg, south of the Ancre, the British had been unable to push back the defenders from this position, although the German trenches and their approaches and the German batteries had for weeks been under the flanking fire of the British batteries. The tenacious resistance finally forced the enemy to concentrate a superior force of men and artillery in order to remove it. On Nov. 12 the Serre-Beaumont sector and the vicinity of Courcelette were covered by a strong fire, which increased more and more. With a hail of shells of the heaviest calibres, the German angle position was shot to pieces by concentrated drum fire on Nov. 12 and 13. All approaches were under uninterrupted fire from grenades, as well as gas waves.

"Finally, after the gas had blown over, a mass attack was started on both sides of the Ancre. The principal thrust against the heights of Serre and the Serre-Mailly road failed after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. At least seven British divisions were engaged in this sector. The enemy obtained only local success through the advance of five divisions on the position between Beaumont and Beaucourt. After tenacious hand-to-hand fighting in pieces of trenches, grenade holes and the ruins of the razed villages of Beaucourt, Beaumont, and St. Pierre Divion, the British succeeded in conquering this position, which had been destroyed completely by the two days of drumfire. But near Grandcourt, (northeast of Courcelette,) the Germans brought the attack to a standstill."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday's war news contains nothing of special interest from a military point of view. The situation in several quarters is tense, pregnant with possibilities which may materialize at any moment, but definite news has not appeared. A peculiar report has come from Berlin of fighting at Silistria. This town is in Southern Dobrudja on the Danube, and is west of the point where the river turns north. It is therefore far removed from the Cernavoda fighting. It is the wording of the German report which gives it its significance. We have seen no word, previously, indicating that there was any activity on the Danube front outside of the fighting in Dobrudja itself north of the railroad.

The Germans report that the fighting at Silistria was more severe than on previous days. Just what is taking place there is not evident. It is hardly likely that the Rumanians are bombarding the German positions there without some object in view. We know that Rumania has no artillery ammunition to waste. She is confronted with a situation in Transylvania, or rather, near the Transylvanian front, which is making the heaviest demands on her military resources. In Dobrudja, in pursuance of her own offense against Mackensen there is also a heavy demand for supplies, in view of this it is inconceivable that the use of material would be so scattered at a point where there is no immediate object to be gained. We may therefore assume that some move is under way.

The location of Silistria, and its relation to the Dobrudja fighting, make it seem unlikely that any attempt is under way to force a crossing of the river at this point. Of all points that Rumania could select this is furthest removed from the vital line of Mackensen's defense. This line is, of course, the railroad from Varna to Megidia, a railroad junction on the Cernavoda-Constanza road. The probabilities are that this Rumanian effort has for its purpose a diversion to conceal an effort to force a crossing at some other point or to draw troops away from the real point of crossing. If the Rumanians had in view an attack on Mackensen's line of communications, the attempt to cross the river would be made nearer Cernavoda, so that there would not be such a wide stretch of country to be crossed before this line was reached.

It is certain that the idea of effecting a crossing of the river is firmly fixed in the Rumanian mind. It was tried in the early days of the Dobrudja fighting, and again but a few days ago, when a German report that such an attempt had been made gave rise to the rumor that it had actually been effected. If it can be effected it will be a death blow to Mackensen, who, as I have said before, has based his entire campaign on the theory that his flanks were perfectly safe from attack.

At the same time the Russians are known to be pouring troops into Rumania, though to what point they are being sent has not been stated. The presumption would be that they were being used on the Transylvanian front, where even Rumania's meeting with a good measure of success. On the other hand, Rumania can well afford to swap queens, as it were. Western Wallachia, Orsova, and the Iron Gates are important features in Rumania's campaign. But these are purely incidental to the main business. If Rumania is to play her part offensively in co-operating with the troops in front of Saloniki, she must move down through Dobrudja, or in some other way get across the river and push down through Bulgaria.

This move has been checked by Mackensen's success, which has forced the destruction of the Cernavoda Bridge. But this bridge has not been destroyed beyond repair, if the working parties can operate from the west bank of the river. From the east bank it is almost impossible to repair it without having free access to it without the interference of artillery fire. This is, of course, impossible, as only the other day the Russians took a position on a small island or oasis but two miles from Cernavoda itself. Their artillery can therefore prevent any attempt to repair the bridge from the east. If the Rumanians see their way clear to exchange Western Wallachia for Dobrudja and the Cernavoda gateway they will have made a fair exchange which sooner or later is apt to redound to their benefit. This is particularly so if they can cross the river further south and cut in behind Mackensen's army, as this will be more than driving him back. It will face him with disaster.

While on the subject of Dobrudja it may be interesting to note the reason for Mackensen's defeat as far as the Rumanian success can be considered to have inflicted a defeat upon him. Several Bulgarian corps which were known to have been in Dobrudja, have been identified on the Monastir front. This is not sprprising. The Serbian advance along the western escarpment of the hills which limit the plain of Monastir has been sufficient warning to the Bulgarians that their much-cherished Monastir was in serious danger. They were fighting a game which was hard to combat. Their impregnable position in the plain was left almost unscathed while the great effort was made in the mountains to the east. Once the eastern positions were taken the impregnable positions were so no longer and the danger to Monastir became apparent.

To relieve the situation there and to hold the Serbs back while there was still time, these army corps which I have mentioned were sent to the Mouastir front, arriving there a few days ago. The time of transit was long due to the paucity of communications. This meant that there was a considerable lapse of time during which they were completely out of action. Their presence has certainly not been felt about Monastir as yet, but their absence has caused Mackensen not a little embarrassment. But the end is not yet. These corps are apparently not sufficient for their task. They have been in action some days, and the Serbian advance continues unchecked. If progress continues it will be necessary to send more men, in which case they will probably have to come from von Falkenhayn, as there is no other theatre from which they can be drawn.

Von Falkenhayn is still progressing with fair rapidity, and in doing so is injecting into the campaign a distinct element of danger which the Rumanians cannot afford to ignore. They are fighting desperately, but their guns are outranged and their supply of ammunition apparently not sufficient to meet their needs. No particular point of danger has been reached as yet, but each day we read of a small fresh advance and the capture of men. The fighting is all in the hill country and the plains are still a long way off. When they are reached the real trouble will begin. All we can see now is the prospect for trouble.

MONASTIR ADVANCE GOES ON UNCHECKED

Franco-Serbian Forces Push Their Encircling Lines Nearer to City.

BRITISH ALSO PROGRESS

Take by Storm Village of Barakli, on Struma Front—Big Gun Duel in Doiran Region.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Practically unchecked, the Franco-Serbian forces operating on and around the plain of Monastir continue their progress toward the city of that name, which is their immediate objective, while the British on the Struma front also continue their advance.

Appended is the Paris War Office account of the operations, issued today:

Army of the Orient: On the left bank of the Struma the British have continued to advance, and carried the village of Barakli.

In the region of Lake Doiran a violent artillery duel took place.

In the region of the Cerna River the Franco-Serbian offensive continues with full success. On the right bank of the river the Serbians have made considerable progress in the direction of Grunishte, while in the Cerna bend one of the divisions, in the course of a stubborn fight, carried a crest to the north of Iven. In this sector the enemy's counterattacks were repulsed.

Further west the Franco-Serbian forces made headway in the direction of Yarashok and attacked the monastery hill, which they occupied after fighting which cost the enemy heavy losses.

In the region northeast of Kenali our cavalry captured Negotin.

In the course of various fights on the 15th we made on this front 400 prisoners and captured three mitrailleuses and a howitzer of 150 millimeters.

The Serbian official communication issued today says:

Yesterday there was violent fighting, which was favorable to us despite the fog and a snowstorm. All enemy attempts to recapture lost positions by counterattacks failed completely. The Bulgarians retired on the River Bistritza and Hill 1378. We have taken 300 additional prisoners.

On our left Franco-Russian troops advancing on Monastir have occupied the villages of Velushina, Porodin, and Jabyani. The prisoners the Serbians alone have captured since Nov. 10 aggregate 3,900, including 1,000 Germans. During the same period the Serbians captured eight heavy and sixteen field guns. We have captured since Sept. 14 a total of seventy-one guns.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Entente forces have made renewed attacks in strong force on the Germano-Bulgarian positions about Monastir, on the Macedonian front, the War Office announced today. These attacks, together with others launched between Malik and Presba Lakes, met with no success, the official statement asserts. The text follows:

Between Malik and Presba Lakes, on the western edge of the Monastir plain and on the heights northeast of Chegen, in the bend of the Cerna River, renewed attacks by Entente troops in strong force were repulsed.

ITALIANS IN FIERCE FIGHT.

Repel Three Night Attacks Against Salient on San Marco.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The Italian War Office today issued the following statement:

In the Trentino there was an intermittent artillery action and a movement of enemy troops in the Adige Valley.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Plava sector. On San Marco, east of Gorizia, heavy fighting continued yesterday. Three determined attacks against the salient of Two Pines House, under the cover of darkness, were repulsed successfully. In the morning, after an intense artillery preparation, the enemy renewed his attacks, and only succeeded in taking a trench southeast of Two Pines House.

On the remainder of this part of the front the enemy was driven off decisively, with heavy loss.

There was no change on the Carso.

TO ATTEMPT FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

Norwegian and British Naval Officers Will Use a Curtiss Water Triplane

OF SCANDINAVIAN DESIGN

Machine Will Also Carry Two Pilots and a Mechanician—Trip from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Lieut. Commander Kjell Nyegaard of the Norwegian Navy and Captain Hugo Sunstedt of the British Navy will make the first serious attempt since the war began to fly across the Atlantic.

Commander Nyegaard, who is a nephew of the Norwegian Minister to France and a well-known aviator, is the organizer of the undertaking, which has the semi-official backing of the Norwegian Government. Until a month ago he was a Lieutenant in the French aerial service, and has been thrice wounded during the war, the last time when he fell 2,000 meters, alighting in a tree, which saved his life. Before the war he was an attaché at the Norwegian Ministry. He is a personal friend of the Crown Prince of Montenegro, and recently received a decoration from the Montenegrin King.

His companion, Captain Sunstedt, distinguished himself on the eve of the war by a record long-distance flight of 1,500 kilometers. On July 29 he started from Paris at 1 A. M., flying, via Bremen to Stockholm, thirteen hours on a Maurice Farman biplane.

Scandinavian aviators intend placing an order in America for a Curtiss water triplane, to be constructed after their own designs. The machine is to have a wing expansion of 131 feet, a lifting capacity of 4,000 kilos, six driving motors of 160 horse-power each, a seventh generating motor, and an eighth motor to serve for working the motor boat in case of a forced descent in mid-ocean, in which case the wings would be cut away. Although there is to be seating capacity for eight persons, only two Scandinavian pilots and a mechanician are to undertake the flight with the aviators. The rest of the passenger space will be used for gasoline storage.

The triplane is to be ready in April for a trial flight. It is intended to start the transatlantic flight from Newfoundland, landing in Ireland, and flying as much as possible by night, which is easier for the two pilots, who as naval men are used to steering by the stars. Before attempting to cross the ocean the airmen purpose undertaking a preliminary 3,000-kilometer overland flight as a formal test of the machine's power.

Commander Nyegaard will be accompanied to America by his wife, formerly Mlle. Forzane, who was a Paris fashion expert for five years and was married to the Norwegian aviator a year ago.

HITS PAGE ON CURTIN CASE.

Northcliffe Paper Says Berlin Influenced Recall of His Passport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Evening News, a Northcliffe paper, today strives to create the impression that the American Embassy's action in regard to D. Thomas Curtin, the newspaperman whose passport was revoked, was due to German influence. Under the headings, "Raemaekers and Curtin; German Action," the News says:

"The power of the German Government over neutrals may be gathered from the fact that Tuesday last the German Ambassador in Madrid compelled the Spanish Government to close the Raemaekers exhibition after it had been open for a few hours only. With regard to Curtin, it is understood the American Government has not for the present decided to renew his expired passport. The German wireless to the United States has been busy on the subject of Curtin for more than a week. Curtin refuses to confirm or contradict the statement, saying his relations with his Government are purely an American matter."

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

WOOLWICH WONDERS SEEN BY HALL CAINE

Writer Says 17,000 Women and 50,000 Men Are Now Employed There.

HOW BIG GUNS ARE MADE

Female Hands Particularly Adept in Making Fuses and Filling Shells.

By HALL CAINE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—When the Imperial Chancellor opened the Reichstag the other day he tried to account for the reverses of the German Army by saying it had had to face the whole world's output of ammunition. Nothing of the kind. We are not insensible of the importance of the contribution to our equipment which has come to us from foreign countries, especially one foreign country. Nor are we ungrateful for it. But if Germany must needs ignore or minimize the gallantry of our soldiers in the field and account for its losses in terms of shells, let it know that it has not been the men of the neutral nations but the women of our own empire who have been the determining force in battering its trenches and breaking its legions.

We have always been proudly conscious of what the sons of Britain have been doing at the front. But is it not time we realized, not merely in abstract phrases or yet definite figures, but vividly, tangibly, and as by the evidence of our own eyes, what the daughters of Britain are doing at home?

To do this we must get close to the mighty army of women in our munition factories and we cannot do better than take a first sight of them at their work at Woolwich. The enemy knows Woolwich, where and what it is, therefore there can be no danger of revealing secrets. But though the vast arsenal is at our doors few of us who sleep in London under the broad shadow of its wings have any real sense of its colossal presence, its immense significance, the tremendous force it stands for. Its origin dates back to the days of other wars, but when the present war began its workers numbered only 14,000 in all, without a woman of their number. Now there are 17,000 women within its high walls and 50,000 men besides.

But that is not all. Notwithstanding its fierce reality Woolwich is a symbol rather than a geographical expression. To that centre on the Thames three and a half miles by two and a half, with its numberless workshops, its endless avenues, and its fifty miles of internal railway, there radiate the activities of scores of associate factories round about, so that 30,000 workers more, chiefly women, (97,000 in all,) are feeding this almost fathomless reservoir. Woolwich is a great mechanical octopus, with arms that reach over, across, and around London and the country about it.

Has the world ever witnessed a mightier example of human force? To think of the building of the Pyramids of Egypt is to fill the mind's eye with visions of innumerable armies of laborers, like trains of human ants, conveying gigantic masses of stone across the desert from the quarries of the Mokattem hills to the plains of Mena. But Woolwich is greater and more awesome vision than that, especially now at this very moment, although we who walk the neighboring streets of the metropolis think so little about it.

Visit to Woolwich Arsenal.

By permission of Mr. Montagu, the Minister of Munitions, and with his approval, we enter the gates of the great arsenal. The space outside is a square of irregular shape, to which many streets are converging, like rivers running to the mouth of an estuary. The rivers are always flowing. The scene reminds us of the human tide outside the gate of an Eastern city, and if less picturesque, it is more urgent. Electric cars come clanging along the busy thoroughfares, stop, discharge people who are going in at the gates, take up others who are coming out. Outside the rails stand the town police; inside wait the police of the arsenal. You are challenged, questioned, summoned to a neighboring lodge to present your credentials and register your name, a guide is assigned to you, (or perhaps the Chief Superintendent himself undertakes your direction,) and you begin on your tour of inspection.

It is difficult at first to realise where you are, so complete is the change from the world you have left without. You are walking between two lines of old guns on their gun-carriages, many of them broken, splintered, shattered, all red with rust or encrusted with hard-baked mire. They are back from the front for repair, with the scars of battle on their faces, and for a moment you could well believe you are walking not in Woolwich but among the batteries on the other side of the sea.

Before going into the women's workshops you are taken to the forges of the men, for it is impossible to come to Woolwich without seeing the awful basilicas of bridled force in which the mammoth guns are created. Here is one of them, a vast place, as big as Albert Hall. A colossal Nasmyth hammer with a blow of forty tons is pounding on a thick block of white-hot steel. First, a gentle tap to make sure of position, and then a thunderous thud that makes the earth quake beneath your feet, and gives you the sickening sense in your stomach which you may have experienced at the rumbling approach of a great eruption.

A few moments later you are in another vast forge, but here there is nearly no noise and hardly any motion. A gigantic press of four thousand tons' power is drilling a hole through another enormous block of white-hot metal. The great thing seems almost as large as the façade of St. Mark's at Venice, and not unlike it in form, though stark and black. Under its open arch, without a sound, or the appearance of a hand to guide them, and with a motion that is almost ghost-like, the great anvils, with their burning weight, glide into position.

A score of stalwart men, stripped to the waist, stand round with long iron rods and pinchers. They push a thick black ring of apparently cold metal on the top of the white-hot block. One man stands under a huge clock with his hand on a lever. No one speaks. There is scarcely a sound. Presently there comes slowly down as from the keystone of the monster machine a shining column of steel. It reaches the black ring, presses down on it, descends with it. A pause to the white-hot block, rests on top of it for a moment, there is a thud as of something falling into a pit beneath, and then the column rises, the arch is reopened, and the ring has disappeared, having passed through the metal and dropped to the ground below. The sense of silent, irresistible, oceanic, almost motionless power has left you breathless.

In the Smelting Houses.

After another few minutes you are in the smelting houses. Here are lines of furnaces, some locked, but with gleams of imprisoned fire looking out at you from the interstices of the shutters like ferocious eyes; some open and pouring out liquid metal into molds in blue and yellow flame. Then there are huge ovens, from whose glittering depths, lit as by thousands of electric lamps, long ribbons of red-hot steel are being drawn at the ends of pincers by half-stripped men with the sweat purring down their blackened faces.

Then smithies, where shells in their earliest processes are being shaped, under fire and hammer, from rough blocks of metal into round things with noses, and flung off from the cranes or anvils to roll away and cool. And then underground, pits of fire from which ominous tongues of many-colored flame are escaping into the air, reminding you, if you have traveled so far, of the boiling solfataras on the breast of Hecla, among which you have walked with fear, knowing that one false step might be fatal, or, perhaps, with the intoxicating fumes of sulphur in your nostrils, dropped to your knees and crawled.

But perhaps the most awesome of all sights in Woolwich is that of the big furnace house for manufacturing the steel. I think I have witnessed in various parts of the world many scenes of nature in her wrath—scenes of earthquake, eruption, tidal wave, geyser, and bolitina. But I have never in my life been more awed, more moved, and in a sense more terrified, than by the spectacle here presented of the physical forces of nature chained and harnessed to the work of men. How can I, who have no precise science, convey a sense of it? A huge clay-colored oven, shapeless like a wart, thirty to forty feet high, topped with an open mouth like the crater of a small volcano, belching out a thick column of hungry flame, which comes with a blast and roar as from the bowels of the earth, driven up by some frantic subterranean tempest, and scattering showers of blue stars in a ring about it. The light is so fierce that you put colored glasses before your eyes to protect them; the noise is so deafening that it drowns all human speech. And around the furnace stand the half-stark furnacemen, fifteen to twenty feet away, but within the radius of its wavering heat, silhouetted even in the glistening light of the vast chamber against the white glare of the roaring oven.

At the first moment you lose consciousness of the actual purpose of this gigantic agent of man's will and think of it instinctively as a great sacrificial altar to some pagan deity—some far more real and terrible upleaping of heavenly or hellish fire than ever struck down to their knees in worshipful awe the terrified multitudes before the altars of Pompeii.

But you are brought back to the reality of the modern world a few minutes later when you cross to the shed in which the big guns, forged and finished, while resting for a while before their removal to the shipyards and the front. The gigantic things are almost beautiful in their sleek and shiny blue-black coats. Eight of their kind may protrude from the decks of a great battleship like the Queen Elizabeth, and, as the round breech of one of them is swung back like the door of a safe, and you look down the shining and tapering barrel to the far-off mouth, it is easy to imagine that the gray waters of the Northern Sea are stretching before it, while the enemy ships are lying on the edge of the horizon, in their low visibility against a misty sky.

Nor is your spell broken, though the scene of your vision is changed, when you look up to the hundred-ton crane (wide as the Strand) that will soon lift these mammoth creatures into the cradles that will carry them away, and is now rolling over your head to the full length of its swinging chains, and see above it through the darkening air (for the day is now fading) the light coming from the glass roof of the lofty iron-framed shed as from the open top of some Roman temple.

This and such as this is a scene proper for man's work only—for man's muscle, man's naked and blackened body, man's brain and man's nerve alone. Every instinct of our nature revolts against the thought that woman, with the infinitely delicate organization which provides for her maternal functions, should under any circumstances whatever take part in the operations such scenes require, and just as we feel that our men only may do work like this so we must see at the swiftest glance that to any question of which of our men should do it there can be one answer only—the skilled and brawny men who can do it best. Once across the threshold of the places I have attempted to describe, and there can be no test for the workers but one test—capacity. Capacity to fight this mighty battle with material forces and compel them to obey man's will, capacity to turn out the largest number and most perfect specimens of guns and shells. Man-power for the field, yes, but man-power for the forgers also. To forget that in this hour would be fatal.

Part the Women Play.

But Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women, and in a few minutes more we are in the midst of them. There is a new shop entirely operated by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for 3,000 or 4,000 more. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the cemented floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery, pulsing and throbbing and whirring and tossing a fitful, monotonous storm.

There is at first something so incongruous in the spectacle of women operating masses of powerful machinery (or indeed any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move around, and after a while the astonishing fact seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large, and few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great, black monster, she does not seem to be the least afraid. Here is another young girl who is feeding a round disk with bits of metal that look like discolored farthings, and as her own particular Caliban eats them up it utters from its interior a hoarse grunt that hits you like a blow on the brain, yet she does not seem to hear.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shell bodies. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough-turning the shell surfaces. And yet others are gauging and parting off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which men have never attained.

All this sounds portentous in description, but at close quarters it looks astonishly simple. The machines themselves seem almost human in their automatic intelligence, and, if you show a proper respect for their impetuous organism, they are not generally cruel. So the women get along very well with them, learning all their ways, their whims, their needs, and their limitations. It is surprising how speedily the women have wooed and won this new kind of male monster.

The vast workshop we are walking in is laid out on a simple methodical plan. The lathes are ranged in regular lines along the length of the shed, with alleyways, called streets, between them. A few of the lathes seem to work almost automatically and to require little or no attention, but before each of the other machines a woman stands to start, stop, feed, and control it. Sometimes the machine goes wrong a strap breaks or a tool wears out, and then a male mechanic, known as a setter, steps up to set it right. Sometimes it requires more than a woman's muscle to master it, and then a male laborer has to be called to pull the crank or turn the lever. In cross-streets forewomen sit at desks, or walk to and fro at the heads of their sections, and up and down the alleyways, the under-forewomen, with their account books, pass from operator to operator to take tally of the work that has been done.

All Women in Overalls.

All the women wear the same uniform, a khaki-colored overall, girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery; but it has the further and not altogether negligible advantage, in the eyes of the male creature, of being extremely becoming. If there is any man in London who can pass through the workshops of Woolwich without thinking he has been loking at some thousands of the best-looking young women in the world, it is certainly not the present writer. Their dress does not seem to be doing much harm to their health, for their eyes are bright, their cheeks are fresh, and there is hardly any evidence of fatigue among them.

The clamorous and deafening noise of the machinery, its jar and hiss and clank, which make your temples throb, sings (after their first days in the factory) like music in their ears, and they would miss it if it stopped. They work day and night, in two shifts of twelve hours each, with a break of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally large, the minimum being, I think, £1 a week, and the maximum £5 or £7.

But you realize that the lure of money is not the sole or yet the chief magnet that draws women to work for the war when you leave this immense workshop for the sinister-looking sheds in which the finished shells are filled. Everybody knows that a shell is not merely a lump of dead steel, but a living reservoir of compounds which have been brought up from the bowels of the earth and transformed into terrible explosives. Everybody knows, further, that somewhere the womb of the shell has to be loaded with its deadly charge. Therefore, there ought not to be any question of exciting public alarm (there is no reasonable cause for it) or any fear of betraying a secret to the enemy (it is no secret) if, as evidence of the moral and physical courage of the daughters of Britain, and as an example of the bravest single thing a woman does for the war, risking her life at home even as man risks his life in the field, I describe the scene of what is known as the danger zone at Woolwich.

This section of the arsenal is at some distance from the factories, and we drive to it in a motor car. The day has closed in by now, the darkness has fallen, and the moon is rising. We travel over a kind of marsh to a promontory that seems to have the river running about it. The long stretch of dark road is jealously guarded. At one moment the car stops and the face of a guard appears at the window. He asks for any matches, cigarettes, and knives we may carry about with us. After we have emptied our pockets of such combustibles we are permitted to proceed. There is another long stretch of dark wood (between wooden sheds, probably magazines for the storage of munitions) which reminds us of the rutted ways through the log-built villages on the eastern coast of Russia, and then we draw up at an open door, from which the pale red of electric light is streaming.

A moment later we are in the women's cloakroom, with its many rails (all full) for coats and hats. Here we take off our superfluous clothing, for the night air is warm, and at a low footboard, which is the boundary line of the safety and danger zones, put rubber shoes over our boots lest the grit of the streets should strike fire from something within. And then, feeling as we felt when we walked in Oriental slippers into the Mosque of Omar on the site of the Temple of Solomon, we pass into a far more impressive and tremendous scene.

It is a broad encampment of small one-story wooden houses or huts separated from each other by a liberal space, and having wide streets between, with causeways on either side. Down the middle of the streets are lines of hooded and darkened lamps at long and unequal intervals. But the streets here are not for traffic. Within this zone there is hardly a sound or sign of motion. The moon is now shining and in the distance under its slow-growing light we see the shadowy figures of women workers in their khaki gowns and caps moving noiselessly about like nuns. We could almost imagine that out of the noise and tumult, the thud and roar of the forges behind us, with their tall chimneys showing black against the steel-gray sky, we have passed into the calm rest and silent atmos

GERMANY IS GROGGY, PALMER ASSERTS

Teuton Army Deteriorating, but Has Lots of Fight Left, the Writer Observes.

PREDICTS ALLIED VICTORY

Correspondent, Returning Here, Expects War Will Last Three or Four Years More.

After living for seven months with the British Army on the Somme, where he was the only American war correspondent, Frederick Palmer returned here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, firmly convinced that the Allies would win, but that the conflict would last three or four years more.

The only possibility that he could foresee for peace in the Fall of 1917 was for Russia, which is the unknown quantity in this war, to execute some grand coup next Summer that would force the Central Powers to accept whatever terms the Allies might agree to give.

The French were determined to have a peace won by French courage and efficiency in the field, Mr. Palmer said, and not a peace by the grace of Germany. They would certainly insist upon having Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. The British officers and soldiers will not listen to any person who suggests peace to them now, and are confident they can beat the enemy. Apart from any other conditions, the British intend to keep the colonies they have captured from Germany, according to the writer.

"The Rumanian campaign will play a decisive part in the duration of the war," Mr. Palmer said. "At the start the Rumanians ran away with the bait. They would not listen to the advice of the allied commanders. They wanted Transylvania, and started through the passes to take it, closing their eyes to Bulgaria. Indeed, they thought they had assurances that Bulgaria would not join in; but nobody ought to have known better than they that assurances are paid collateral in the Balkans. The Germans gathered all the Turks and Bulgars possible, on the one hand, and on the other, all available Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians; and with the best Generals and every gun that they could concentrate attempted another drive such as they had made against Belgium, Serbia, and Poland.

Feared for Rumania.

"Experienced commanders on the western front, when they saw what the Rumanians were doing, were pretty pessimistic. They knew the size of the Rumanian army, its inexperience, and how it had exposed itself over a broad front before the Russians could come to its aid. After the fall of Constanza many thought that Rumania might suffer Serbia's fate as the result of her daring.

"However, once they were in retreat the Rumanians were ready to take advice, and welcomed the hundred French staff officers who are in Rumania pitting their skill and an inexperienced army against German staff skill and an experienced army. The rest depends upon Russia's ability to arm her numbers and transport them and their supplies and sufficient guns and munitions. Pessimists thought that Rumania might be beaten by Oct. 15. When she was not, they thought that she surely would be all in by Nov. 1. In mid November, with Rumania still holding, the conclusion was that the German army had lost its old power of offensive. On the western front, German deterioration was evident enough, but it was not thought sufficient to interfere with an eastern campaign.

"German victory in Rumania will give her control of valuable wheat and oil fields, and her front will be little longer than at present. She is fighting for a great stake. If she is held up in her present position, she will have a much longer line to defend when Spring comes.

"All Winter the offensive on the western front will continue. Every time the weather favors, the French and the British, who have the guns and shells for it now, will turn on their murderous curtains of fire—whirlwind curtains, creeping curtains, double and treble and quadruple curtains—and the infantry will charge under cover of this canopy of death and tear off another gain of a mile or so of front, and a thousand prisoners or more. Attacks for a few hundred yards of front have gone out of fashion.

"In attacks on a big scale, losses are relatively less and the bag of prisoners bigger. Then the soldiers all like what they call a big 'show.' It counts for something. When Spring comes the French and the British will continue their drives with more men and more ammunition, and the Italians will continue theirs. If the Russians have munitions to continue all Summer with drives of the same kind, something will break somewhere on the long front of the Central Powers; or if it does not, the Allies mean to go on with the war another year or more.

Yield Trenches Without Fight.

"In their machine-gun positions in defense, the Germans have fought with desperate courage; but the British have wiped out these positions with their 'tanks,' and they don't hesitate to use two or three batteries of guns to flail a troublesome machine-gun position with shells enough to make sure that nothing can survive in the neighborhood. The significant thing is the readiness with which anywhere from a score to a hundred Germans will yield a trench without making any fight. That does not mean that the German army is not still a great army. Germany is groggy, but she has lots of fight left. Her army has staggered several times under the blows on the Somme, but the Staff has pulled it together. But, plainly, it is not the army that it was—it is poorer than a year ago—and the French army is better.

"This idea of an exhausted France puzzles me. Where did it originate? From all I can see, France has the largest trained force, fully equipped for first-line fighting, that she has had since the war began. Paris appears more nearly normal, and business is better than at any other time since the war began.

"Yes, I've been accused of being a monopolist because I was the only American correspondent with the British Army; but the British did not feel that they could have more than one American when they had only one Australian, one Canadian, and five men to represent the whole press of the British Isles. War correspondence, which was supposed to be dead, was never so much alive as today. You may go anywhere you please. The only holiday I had during the battle of the Somme was three days in London, and I flew back across the Channel to the front in an aeroplane in one hour and fifty minutes—which gave me more peace than I had anywhere else. Up above the clouds nobody could talk about the war to you. I felt a little giddy at first while mounting, but afterward it was like riding in a bus.

"My own opinion? I ought to know something about who is going to win the war, considering how much of it I have seen. I think that Germany must eventually crack under the allied pressure, and that the solar plexus blows which will decide the war will be given on the western front.

"Probably you get the best idea of conditions in Germany from talks with prisoners. There is food enough for the soldiers, but the civil population is feeling the pinch. There seems no question that the Crown Prince has lost his popularity. Hindenburg's elevation to Chief of Staff was in answer to public will and particularly that of the trenches. Still maintaining that they are patriotic Germans who will fight to the end, prisoners lay stress on the fact that the Crown Prince and all the military leaders around him and all who were in power at the beginning of the war have either been retired or are in subordinate positions. Hindenburg did not belong to that party. He is the product of the war, which has put the authors of the war out of face. He holds the loyalty of the average German soldier, where the others have lost it. The Kaiser, however, still retains his hold on German affections.

Hindenburg's Eyes on East.

"Hindenburg has set his eyes on the East. Indeed, Rumania's coming into the war made it necessary for that he should. As Germany must yield Belgium and Alsace, she seeks through Turkey her outlet to new fields of expansion. In the west Hindenburg's idea was an elastic front of defense of something the same order which he maintained against the Russians so successfully. Only, of course, he expected to use much larger numbers to the mile.

"But the East is the East and the West is the West in this war, as all German prisoners agree. They say it is a cinch fighting in the East compared with Verdun and the Somme. When anybody who has seen the eastern front and thinks that he knows something about artillery concentrations visits the western front he is taken out over the shell-harrowed fields of the Somme and sees one whirlwind curtain of fire, he gasps and admits that he knew nothing about shellfire.

Mr. Palmer said that British tanks had prevented at fewest 25,000 casualties in the Somme attacks. The machines made the "Tommies" laugh.

"It is impossible to live as I have done with the British soldiers and not to admire their courage and cheery spirits," he continued. "Watch them singing as they go into battle, many of them never to return, and come singing back again after the attack is over.

"Sir Douglas Haig has proved himself to be the right man for the leader of the biggest army England has ever put in the field in her history. He has drilled his men by actual warfare in addition to putting through every conceivable kind of drill in camp. After an engagement the troops go to the back of the lines for more drill until the Commander in Chief is satisfied that they are the kind of soldiers he wants around him.

"General Skobeloff used to say that in every 100 soldiers going into battle there would be twenty funkers, and it is these funkers in the German army who run forward gladly and surrender when a trench is captured. The Germans have not been able to announce big captures of prisoners on the Somme because the British would rather die than surrender. The British man cost in the fighting now going on is decreasing, while the German is steadily increasing."

Prisoners and Casualties.

Mr. Palmer said it was difficult to fix the ratio of prisoners to casualties in an action, but he thought that it was about 6 to 1, and as an illustration he believed the 6,000 prisoners taken this week would represent 36,000 casualties.

The war correspondent related an amusing feature of the war which occurred just before he left France at the beginning of November. It was quite the thing with the younger officers and the men to wear a short, thin line of hair on the upper lip just under the nose. The War Office officials decided that all men in the army must either wear the ordinary mustache or go clean shaven. The consequence was that more than 5,000 shaved off their tiny mustaches in which they had taken such pride, in one day, and the effect was startling to their comrades in the trenches.

TEUTONS PUSHING INTO RUMANIA

Drive Defenders from Tirgujiulij, in Jiul Valley, South of Vulcan Pass.

PRESS NEARER CAMPULUNG

Mackensen, in Dobrudja, Reports Artillery Fighting Near Silistria Fortress on the Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Austro-German armies invading Rumania through the Vulcan, Rothenthurm, and Predeal Passes in Western Transylvania continue to make slow but steady progress. It is admitted officially that they have taken Tirgujiulij, in the Jiul Valley, and the village of Liresht in the Campulung region.

Following is the Rumanian official statement issued today:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—On the western Moldavian frontier the actions commenced yesterday have been interrupted by bad weather. We made some prisoners. On the northern front from Lumantenie to Predelus there have been minor actions.

In the Prahova Valley there have been violent actions by enemy artillery and infantry, chiefly on the left bank of the river. We repulsed these attacks and maintained our positions. In the region of Dragoslavele the enemy attacked with violence in the course of the day and night, reaching some points by the use of the bayonet, but he has been everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Alt Valley the enemy again attacked violently, obliging us to retire in the direction of Teniculesti.

At Jiu (Tirgujiulij?) we have withdrawn slightly in the direction of Stafanesti. We attacked on the wings and repulsed the enemy with severe losses to him. There have been feeble artillery actions along the Cerna (north of Orsova).

Southern Front—Along the Danube there have been artillery and infantry duels. Our artillery effectively bombarded Rustchuk.

Dobrudja—There is nothing to report.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office reads:

In Transylvania in the Tirgului Valley and in the direction of Campulung the enemy again launched a series of attacks and has taken possession of the village of Liresht, (northwest of Campulung.) Attacks in the region of Albechiul were repelled. In the Jiul district the enemy, considerably reinforced by fresh forces, is launching persistent attacks. The village of Tirgujiulij, in the valley of the River Jiul, has been evacuated by the Rumanians.

Danube Front—The situation is unchanged.

"The Rumanian retirement some kilometers south of Tirgujiulij," says a Reuter dispatch from Bucharest, "is due to the continual reinforcement of the enemy, and, above all, to the superiority of the enemy artillery. On the left bank of the Alt the enemy tried by crossing a mountain range to join hands with the forces operating on the Campulung side where the German attacks were bloodily repulsed."

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Bavarian reserve troops, in a bayonet charge, captured the summit of Rungul Mountain along the Moldavian frontier of Rumania and there held it against heavy counterattacks, according to today's War Office announcement. A Rumanian position west of the Predeal road was penetrated by German and Austro-Hungarian forces. In the Rothenthurm Pass region the capture of more than 1,500 men and elsewhere the taking of 600 prisoners and twelve machine guns from the Rumanians is reported. The official announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Gyergyo Mountains, (Northern Transylvanian section,) on the heights east of the Putna Valley, the Russians are resisting our attacks tenaciously. On the frontier east of Kezdivasarhely Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 19, which already had given proof frequently of its valor, captured at the point of the bayonet the summit of Rungul Mountain and maintained it against strong attacks.

West of the Predeal Road (in Rumania) German and Austro-Hungarian troops broke into the Rumanian position.

The troops under Lieut. Gen. Krafft von Dellmenfingen, advancing south of Rothenthurm Pass, brought in as a result of yesterday's fighting 10 officers and more than 1,500 men as prisoners.

On other portions of the Transylvanian front we captured more than 650 Rumanians and 12 machine guns. Troops report that the Rumanian population is taking part in the fighting.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja:) Near Silistria the artillery fighting yesterday was more spirited than on preceding days.

Dutch Women Can Be Legislators.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Dutch Lower Chamber has voted to make women eligible to membership in the States General, according to a Reuter's dispatch from The Hague. The dispatch says an article to this effect was adopted during a discussion on the revision of the constitution in the Second Chamber.

POWER TO SEIZE FOOD GIVEN BY BRITISH ORDER

New Regulations Issued Give the Board of Trade Large Authority.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Official Gazette tonight publishes an Order in Council providing new food regulations which follow those which Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons several days ago would probably be put into effect.

One important provision empowers the Board of Trade to requisition stocks of food on such terms as the Board of Trade may direct, the amount of compensation payable in default of an agreement as to price to be determined by a single arbitrator, who must take into consideration cost of production and a reasonable profit, but without necessarily considering the market price.

The regulations give the Board of Trade very wide powers, even authorizing the board to delegate its powers with respect to any particular article of commerce to any other Government Department.

TALES OF FOOD PLENTY ROUSE BERLIN'S ENVY

Hindenburg's Suggestions to the Agricultural Population Cause Deep Impression.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The serious warning to the German people in Field Marshal von Hindenburg's letter addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has not failed to make a deep impression, and his suggestions will probably be followed with alacrity, as a word from his lips is regarded as a command. It is hardly possible to curtail still more fat rations in large cities like Berlin in order to supply laborers of industrial districts with larger quantities. No measure of that kind is planned, nor was it necessary if visitors from certain rural parts of North and South Germany can be believed.

For many months Berliners have listened to their tales with envy and watering mouths. There are still large sections of Bavaria, for instance, where they eat their war bread as thickly buttered as in peace time, where milk, eggs and honey are flowing and fattened pigs roaming democratically, unconscious of the fact that they have been raised to the very top of even the most aristocratic bill of fare. It is true that Munich and other large Bavarian cities are not much better off than Berlin in the way of a supply of eatables, but the rural districts certainly lack nothing.

Travelers will tell you how they persuaded Bavarians to part with some of their abundance, but some of these tales do not end in a kitchen, but at the Bavarian frontier, where fattened geese, hams and luscious butter were confiscated for the benefit of the Red Cross. Needless to remark that relators of such tales are not always rewarded by their audience with the sympathy expected. There are also rumors of rich hoardings of delicious smoked sausages in barrels in the subterranean dungeons of ancient Pommeranian and Westphalian castles, at the very mention of which Berliners burst into righteous indignation.

But if these rumors are true, for which unfortunately there is no evidence in Berlin, the happy owners of these treasures guard them jealously than Bluebeard did the bloody chamber where his seven wives ended. Men in large towns, even be they millionaires, must be satisfied with the same scant fill of butter and foodstuffs as the poorest servant.

URGES RELIEF FOR FRENCH.

Dutchman Here to Interest Americans in Evictions by Germans.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam was Dr. M. P. Roosebloom, Assistant Secretary to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who has come over to interest Americans in the relief work carried on in Holland for the prisoners from the invaded parts of France now being held in German prison camps.

These unfortunate prisoners, he said, virtually have to subsist on the supplies sent to them by the people of Holland.

"The people of Holland are doing all they can," said Mr. Roosebloom, "individuals having adopted individual prisoners and sending them packages at least twice a month containing the necessities of life. We cannot care for all of these destitute prisoners, and many of the pitiful appeals we receive we have to ignore because of lack of funds."

Duma President Re-elected.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko has been re-elected President of the Duma. M. Rodzianko has presided over the Duma since 1911, being re-elected each year since that time. He is a native of Ekaterinoslav.

GIGANTIC FREE LOAN TO JEWS AFTER WAR

Dr. Magnes Proposes That Americans Rehabilitate Devastated Lands and People.

FEELS SURE OF REPAYMENT

Pledges Inherent Thrift, Business Instinct, and Honesty of Race Against Loss.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes made public in a statement issued last night an idea, the details of which have not yet been worked out even by himself, which contemplates a gigantic loan, the largest in the world's history and without interest, to the Jews of Europe that they may rehabilitate themselves and their devastated lands at the end of the European war. Dr. Magnes intends to develop this idea further before a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 21.

He thinks Jews here should lend the money and depend on "the inherent thrift, business instinct, and honesty of the race" to guarantee its repayment. How the loan is to be obtained Dr. Magnes "leaves to the judgment of the Jews of the United States."

Dr. Magnes went to Europe as a special Commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee. His statement points out that the proposed loan will be entirely apart from the movement already instituted to raise in 1917 $10,000,000 for the immediate relief of war sufferers. A statement in Dr. Magnes's behalf says in part:

"The plan follows a long established and successful policy of the Jewish race, namely Gemiluth Chasodim," or Acts of Loving Kindness. This principle or policy, originated years ago by the Jews of Russia, of Poland, and elsewhere, has its practical realization in this country in the Jewish Free Loan Societies that lend sums from $5 to $200 without interest and without security other than an indorser.

"The same plan is proposed for Europe. The Jews there, following the war, no matter what rule or government they shall finally fall under, will need practical assistance. That, with such assistance, the Jewish race will be able to make its own way Dr. Magnes has no doubt. That it will be able to start in peace where mile and Dr. Magnes is equally sure, from his personal observations in the war zones. It is Dr. Magnes's contention that the principal will be paid back, and the net result will be to furnish gainful livelihood in hundreds of cities and towns to thousands of individuals, who otherwise would have no chance for rehabilitation.

"How much will be needed no one can tell. The security is the honor of the Jewish race, never yet dishonored to repay when and how it may the moneys advanced to it. The inherent thrift, business instinct, and honesty of the race, are guarantee that with help sufficient to build their homes, to again establish themselves in business and to start their wrecked lives anew, no principal will be defaulted upon."

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Recaptured Trenches Near Lipnisadolna Held Against Heavy Fire.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—Concerning the operations on the Russian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the region of the heights east of Lipnisadolna, (Galicia,) the enemy by his artillery fire, is hindering us from restoring our recaptured trenches.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy took the offensive in the region southwest of Vakark and in the region of Capul Mountain. The attack was arrested by our fire. In the region of Jacobeni, west of Kimpolung, (Bukowina,) we captured several heights and took some prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's official report from the Russo-Galician front says:

The fighting between the (Baltic) Sea and the Carpathians yesterday was of no significance.

SENTENCE EGYPT'S SULTAN.

Turk War Tribunal Decrees That He Shall Be Put to Death.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Beirut, Syria, says that a war tribunal has passed a sentence of death on Hussein Kemal Pasha, Sultan of Egypt, on the ground that he placed under foreign rule constituent parts of the Turkish Empire.

The death sentence was confirmed, the dispatch says, by an imperial decree.

Abbas Hilmi, who was Khedive of Egypt when the war began, espoused the cause of Turkey and was dethroned in December of 1914. The British Government then proclaimed the appointment of his uncle, Hussein Kemal, as Sultan of Egypt.

Carstairs Rye

A Century Favorite

The Standard Rye of America

SAY 7 RUSSIAN SHIPS BLEW UP IN PORT

Germany's Version of the Destruction of Munition Cargoes at Archangel.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Seven ammunition steamers recently were blown up in the harbor of Archangel, according to a Russian newspaper published in Archangel, says the Overseas News Agency, which quotes the paper as saying:

"This evening Archangel was terrified by an appalling noise. It seemed that the whole port was aflame. At 6:15 P. M. seven ammunition steamers which had arrived in the morning were blown up. The explosion was so enormous that iron fragments of ships fell 700 yards away. The port for several minutes resembled a burning volcano, and pieces of glowing iron fell. All the port establishments were endangered [deleted by Russian censor]. Thus thirty-seven storehouses were razed. The damage is estimated [suppressed by censor] millions of rubles. According to the latest statements [number suppressed by censor corpses] were found.

"Seven hundred and sixty-three severely injured persons were taken to hospitals. However, the number of victims will be found to be considerably larger when the ground has been cleared. Access to the port district continues to be forbidden."

Dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Stockholm on Nov. 16 quoted a Stockholm newspaper as saying:

"The Russian ammunition steamer the Baron Brecini was blown up in the harbor of Archangel, causing the death of 150 persons and wounding 650."

MUNITION TRAIN BLOWN UP.

200 Killed or Wounded in Explosion on Manchurian Line.

TOKIO, Oct. 21, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Special dispatches from Changchun, Manchuria, say that 200 persons were killed or wounded by the explosion of a munition train on the Russian Railroad at Chuchiagui station, near Tsitsihar, in Northern Manchuria. The train consisted of forty freight cars, two of which were loaded with mines which had been manufactured in Japan for the Russian Army.

The accident is believed to have been due to an overheated wheel axle which caused the ignition of one of the mines. The whole train exploded and many persons who were standing near by, including the station master, were killed. Others were burned in the fire, which consumed forty houses before it was controlled. The accident occurred on Oct. 14, but the details are believed to have been suppressed by the Russian military authorities.

DUTCH HOUSE IN UPROAR.

Charges Against Food Commissioners Force an Adjournment.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—The usually calm proceedings of the Dutch Lower House were disturbed by a scene of great excitement on Thursday when Deputy Nierstrasz, in a vehement speech, asserted that various deputies belonging to the Commission for Food Control were using their position for personal profit.

The members attacked crowded around Nierstrasz crying: "Throw him out." The Socialist leader, Troelstra, climbed on a bench and hurled reproaches at the accuser. The President was finally forced to suspend the sitting.

AUSTRIA SEEKS PUBLICITY.

Press Department Established to Educate Opinion Abroad.

VIENNA, Nov. 16, (via London, Nov. 17.)—The Austro-Hungarian Government is now establishing a press department in the Foreign Office, for the purpose of educating public opinion abroad regarding conditions in the Dual Monarchy.

While the Foreign Office already has a Press Bureau for promoting publicity in Austria-Hungary, it has been felt for some time by officials that the empire was not known sufficiently abroad, thus facilitating misrepresentations.

AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

British Aviators Shell the Docks There and at Ostend.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A successful raid was made on Ostend and Zeebrugge this morning by British naval airplanes and seaplanes, says an Admiralty announcement.

Many bombs were dropped with good results on docks and shipping, the announcement adds, and all the machines returned safely.

Reports British Threat to Danes.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to a Danish dispatch, the British Consul at Aarhus, Denmark, recently notified the municipality that unless it canceled the lease of canning factories that were exporting products to Germany, British supplies of coal for the city would be stopped. The Danish Foreign Minister has asked for a report on the case.

Guns Active on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, Nov. 17, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

Considerable artillery activity is reported to the south of Nieuport, as well as at Dixmude and Boesinghe.

RAILWAY TO GET STEAMERS.

Great Northern Will Add Four to Ply to the Orient.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 17.—C. E. Stone, Passenger and Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Railway, announced here today that four large ocean-going vessels would be added soon to the freight and passenger service on the Pacific Ocean, operating between Seattle and the Orient.

Mr. Stone is accompanying a party of twenty-eight Norwegian steamship men and capitalists to Seattle. They will sail for Yokohama, where the Norwegians will purchase the steamship Thorfried. Four ships have been ordered by the new company, which will be known as the Norwegian-American Line. The new ships will be built by Japanese in Yokohama.

DEUTSCHLAND RAMS TUG; FIVE DROWN

Continued from Page 1.

into the boat, suffering from exposure. He now lies in his home here under the care of physicians and forbidden to see anyone.

Submarine's Bow Twisted.

For nearly two hours the Cassie and the Deutschland manoeuvred about the scene, hoping that the swift current might cast up some of the bodies from the tug. Then, all hope gone, they came slowly back to New London. The stem of the Deutschland had been warped and twisted by the impact. Her plates were strained and some rivets were torn loose. It was said that there was at least one large hole in her bow above the water line, but this was denied by Paul G. L. Hilken of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Captain Koenig, when he came ashore to attend the preliminary inquiry, seemed as though his nerves were entirely unstrung. For the second time his boat had collided with a tug. While leaving Bremen on his second trip such a collision had forced him to put back several days for repairs. This time five lives had been taken, and by all the rules of the sea, his, the following boat, must bear the burden of explaining the accident. His face was pale and his eyes were deep circled. Hilken and others interested in the enterprise shared his gloom. At the Scott Company's pier the flag was placed at half mast, and Scott and his aids were mourning the loss of the men, four of whom had devoted many years of their lives to salvaging vessels and crews in the service of the company.

The first hour after the return of the vessels was devoted to notifying the families and friends of the drowned, then the business of repairing the Deutschland was undertaken. A portable forge was rushed to her pier, experts were summoned, and the task for officials of the company declared would occupy a week or more was got under way.

There was much speculation here tonight as to the effect the delay might have on the war submarine which Captain Koenig has declared was to be expected off this coast. There were reports during the departure early this morning that the North German Lloyd liner Willehad, which acted as mother ship to the submarine, had sent signals out in the Sound with her searchlight, and some believed these were to advise a U-boat of the coming of the Deutschland. Others thought she merely was sweeping the Thames to make sure that the immediate way for the Deutschland was clear.

TUG AND MEN INSURED.

Hartford Underwriters May Collect from Deutschland's Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The T. A. Scott Company of New London, whose tug, the T. A. Scott, Jr., was sunk with the loss of five lives early today in New London harbor by the German merchant submarine Deutschland, is insured in the Travelers Insurance Company of this city against any damages for injuries or deaths of employes that may be awarded by the Connecticut Compensation Commission. The policy contains a clause permitting the insurance company to attempt to collect its losses from any party believed to be liable. Questions on which the company is awaiting information from New London are whether the collision occurred within the three-mile limit and if any new legal complication is involved.

TO BE AUSTRIAN CO-REGENT.

Francis Joseph, It Is Said, Will Give His Heir Fuller Powers.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via London.)—According to the Vossische Zeitung an unconfirmed dispatch from Vienna says that Emperor Francis Joseph will issue on Dec. 2, the occasion of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the beginning of his reign, a proclamation making Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir apparent to the throne, co-regent.

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who is a grand-nephew of the Emperor, became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand prior to the outbreak of the war. Archduke Charles has had command on the eastern front, especially in Galicia, and in the Italian theatre. At present he is in command of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces in the Carpathians and along the Transylvania frontier.

The Moran Garage, New York.
Ernest Flagg, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The experienced organization which finished 18 concrete buildings on time last winter—in spite of severe weather and freight embargoes—is at your service.

TURNER
Construction Co

CHURCHILL WARNS ENGLAND

Predicts Universal Service and Adoption of Ration Tickets.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Colonel Winston Churchill predicted in the House of Commons yesterday that before the end of the war the Government not only would take over all British shipping, but would order universal service for both the army and the general purposes of the war, according to full reports of his speech in the food debate which appear in the papers today.

The former First Lord of the Admiralty also predicted that it would be necessary to adopt ration tickets for all essentials, and that prices would have to be fixed to secure to the poorest classes the power of buying a certain modicum of food. He said that he was quite sure national organization of agriculture was inevitable.

"We need a great organization," he concluded, "for producing munitions of life just as we do for munitions of death. Let the Government do these things while there is yet time."

A school suit lesson from father to son

When you walked proudly up to Dad in *your* first Best suit, perhaps he told you the lesson he learned from *his* first Best suit:

That the style, seams and pockets stay with a Best suit until a fellow outgrows it—

And that the Best all-wool test saves the family money.

Special for Saturday

Boys' Norfolk Suits of fancy mixture cheviots, in a variety of models. 8 to 16 years.

Special 12.50

Boys' Overcoats of fancy mixture coatings, satin yokes and sleeve linings. Double breasted, convertible collar models. 3 to 14 years.

Special 18.75

Full stocks here of "Spalding" Ice Skates

1.50 2.50 3.00 4.00

"You'll never pay more at Best's"

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.
ESTABLISHED 1879

FEAR NO RAIL STRIKE AS SUITS PILE UP

Continued from Page 1.

University of Wisconsin, who acted as Chairman of the Board of Arbitration in the eastern railroad controversy of 1912, discussed the present situation. Up to this time the employes were not regulated, but the managers of railroads were. The Adamson act, he said, was jammed through without regard to the facts, and the interests of the public had been sacrificed in the manner in which a strike was averted. "If the men have grievances," said Dr. Van Hise, "the public must see to it that they find some other way to remedy injustices rather than by a general strike which will bring suffering and disaster to a nation."

Continuing, Dr. Van Hise said that the public interest was paramount and the men were placing their own selfish interests above that of the public.

"Whether the pending election had anything to do with what occurred, you are just as able to judge as I," said Dr. Van Hise. "Four hundred thousand men held up the Governmental power of the United States and brought on this intolerable situation, which made my cheek burn with shame. Now we are in the ignominous position that the same thing may be repeated indefinitely."

Representative Adamson did not undertake to reply to President Van Hise's criticism of President Wilson and Congress. Defying the efficacy of the remedy proposed in abolishing the forty-eight State Railroad Commissions, he said:

"There is no way on earth to abolish the forty-eight tribunals that the railroads talk about, so far as intrastate commerce is concerned, except by amending the Constitution of the United States. Whether the people want that or not, it is for them to say. The right of revolution always exists, and there is no other remedy. The right of amending the Constitution is the formation of basic law. If the Constitution is to be amended, if local self-government, so far as transportation is concerned, is to be abolished, if everything is to be centred at Washington on the control of your business just because a few capitalists have acquired all the railroads in the country and want to change your system of government in order to accommodate their financial ideas, I want the people to say so. I do not want it done in any manner except with their full, free, open discussions and unqualified approval."

The conference was opened by a statement by A. P. Thom, General Counsel of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. He said that the railroads wanted Federal incorporation with perfected scientific regulation. To this end the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be increased, he said, and the country should be divided into traffic regions, with a commission for each region.

"The level of revenue," said Mr. Thom, "is determined by the Government. The amount of expenses is determined by causes beyond the control of the railroads, such as wages and legislation. They have control over neither revenues nor expenses, and if they survive it will be a miracle."

A commission concerned wholly with corrective and penal measures in connection with the railroads, Mr. Thom said, could not turn from this attitude to an attitude of constructive work in behalf of the railroads. He believed that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be broadened to counteract this condition. Mr. Thom pointed out that 85 per cent. of the commerce of this country was interstate and foreign and only 15 per cent. intrastate, but that the policies of one State under present methods can inflict hardships upon the commerce of all other States.

As an example of this the "full-crew law" adopted by two States out of eight through which one railroad ran cost that railroad $1,750,000 a year. This amount prevented the use of $34,000,000 capital for more transportation facilities in the interests of the general public.

In line with Mr. Thom's statement of the lack of confidence in the railroads as expressed by investments, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, first President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, pointed out that since August, 1914, business men of the United States had invested more than $2,000,000,000 in foreign securities. In this country in the last year there has been invested in industries $900,000,000, but none in the railroads.

NEW HAVEN STARTS SUIT.

Complaint Attacking the Adamson Law Is Filed in Boston.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company began a legal attack on the Adamson Eight-Hour law yesterday by filing a complaint in the United States District Court at Boston, prepared by counsel, Edward C. Buckland and Joseph C. Sweeney. The action was begun to restrain United States District Attorney Anderson of Boston and the Chairmen of the Locomotive Engineers, the Firemen and Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors from enforcement of any provision of the Adamson act pending final hearing.

Copies of the complaint, consisting of more than forty printed pages, which were given to the press at the New York offices of the company in the Grand Central Station, follow in some respects the general form of attack on the act made by the other roads, including the allegations that the law is unconstitutional and would seek to take the property of the road without due process of law. The bill presents in more specific statements than have been set forth in other railway suits, the alleged impracticability of operating a railway on a basis of day's work of eight hours.

After citing agreements in existence with employes affected by the act, the complaint states in part:

"That said agreements provide many different measures, standards, and rules for reckoning and affecting the compensation for the piecework performed by said employes, and that in any one agreement the various measures, standards, and rules therein used are related to each other and each constitutes in part the consideration for the others; that in all of said agreements the basis of compensation is miles run as well as hours worked; that in all of said agreements the miles run is of greater importance than the number of hours worked in determining what pay has been earned; that while in said agreements 100 miles and ten hours is described as a 'day's work,' such designation is merely arbitrary and in no way requires that the employe shall run 100 miles or work ten hours in order to entitle him to a day's pay."

The railway avers that the wages of its employes are and have been substantial, and they are now higher than they have ever been before. Referring to Section 8 of the Adamson act, the complaint continues:

"If capable of application to the schedules now in effect it would be a mere arbitrary increase of wages without reference to the question of whether existing wages are high or low, and with respect to any of its said employes gives the greatest increase to the employe who now enjoys the highest wages and the lowest increase to the employe who receives the lowest wages."

The railway offers to co-operate with the commission appointed by President Wilson to study the application of the act.

The working of the present system of mileage and time pay by the railways of the country, taking the operation of the freight service as an example, was summed up in a statement issued yesterday at the office in the Grand Central Terminal of Chairman Elisha Lee of the railway managers, known as the National Conference Committee of the Railways. He said in part:

"Railroad freight trainmen are paid by the mile or by the hour, whichever produces the higher wages. The basic measure of a trip is 100 miles, or 10 hours, and, therefore, one hour's pay equals 10 miles' pay. The guarantee, hours on duty, is 10 miles' pay for each hour, and the guaranteed minimum pay for each day is 100 miles, no matter how few miles are run or how short the period of service.

"Overtime may occur at any time after ten hours, but only when the miles run do not equal ten times the number of hours on duty. Overtime simply provides compensation for the trainman's time when he does not make ten miles an hour.

"For example, a freight conductor with a four-cent-a-mile rate has a guarantee of at least 40 cents an hour and of at least $4 a day. If he runs 110 miles in five hours, he earns $4.40 for his miles, or an equivalent of eleven hours' pay. If he runs 150 miles in twelve hours, the mileage pay of $6 accrues to him because it is greater than the time pay of $4.80. There is no overtime."

At the office of Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Board, 61 Broadway, it was said yesterday that no request had been received from Washington for a conference on the law next week, nor had he been able to confirm the rumor that President Wilson was considering the question of calling such a conference.

FEDERATION OPPOSES CHECK TO STRIKES

Denounces Any Compulsory Investigation and Takes Stand Against President's Proposal.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The American Federation of Labor by a unanimous vote today went on record as opposed to that provision of President Wilson's legislative program "making illegal any railroad strike or lockout prior to the investigation of the merits of the case."

The committee report which was adopted recommended that the convention "take an unequivocal position against compulsory institutions and in favor of the maintenance of institutions and opportunities for freedom."

The convention had before it that section of the Executive Council's report dealing with the railroad brotherhoods' threatened strike. Referring to the bill introduced in Congress for the purpose of preventing strikes and interruptions of transportation, modeled after the Canadian Compulsory Investigations act, the report says:

"This effort to again subject wage-earners to involuntary servitude has aroused the determined resistance of wage-earners generally. To their declarations against involuntary servitude the proponents of the legislation have replied that although a strike would be made illegal under the proposed law and strikers criminals, yet individual workers were not deprived of the right to quit work.

"It is pure sophistry that only augments the sense of injustice that wage earners may feel for industrial wrongs to allow them by law the right of individuals to quit work and to declare that they cannot agree with fellow-workers that conditions are so bad that their only hope of justice and fair dealing lies in agreeing together to quit work, that is, to refuse to perform their usual tasks —to strike."

The creation of a Federal commission to investigate all phases of the increased cost of living and recommend to Congress "measures designed to remedy this situation and to prevent its recurrence" was demanded in a resolution adopted by the convention today.

The resolution asserted that "among the chief beneficiaries of this abnormal situation are the bitterest enemies of organized labor."

JUDGE ISSUES ORDER IN 8-HOUR-LAW SUITS

*Acts on Petitions of Two Roads —Directs Hearing in Injunction Proceed

CARUSO THREATENED IN BLACKMAIL NOTES

Letter in Italian Demands That He Bring $10,000 in Auto to Jamaica at 2 A. M.

NOT ALARMED, FRIENDS SAY

Singer Asserts He Would Have Met Men for Fun, Without Money, but for Risk to His Throat.

Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, has not been bothered by Black Hand letter writers since the time six years ago when he turned a threatening letter over to the police and two men were arrested as a result, but now they are after him again. It became known yesterday that he had received a threatening letter about three weeks ago, and when he paid no attention to its demands, it was followed by two or three more in the same hand.

The first letter demanded that Caruso get into his automobile and ride to Jamaica, L. I., reaching there about 2 o'clock in the morning. The route was specified, and the letter said that the writers, who professed to know his car well, would stop it at some point in Jamaica. The tenor was told to have ready $10,000, which he was directed to hand out quickly and go on his way.

The letter threatened death if the directions were not followed, and was written in Italian and signed "Be Friends" in that language.

"That's too late at night. I won't go," Caruso is supposed to have said when he read the letter and found he was expected to be out at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the air is cold and damp. He is said to have told his friends that, for the sport of it, he would have kept the appointment—though without the $10,000 in his pocket—if he could have done so in the daytime, without risk to his throat.

The letter was received shortly before the recent Italian Bazaar opened. Caruso attended the bazaar several times, but always with two or three heavy-fisted friends near at hand. At that time the warning was taken more seriously than it is now.

The second letter was abusive and threatening, but proposed no second appointment. The third letter in the same vein was received only a few days ago.

Caruso has not turned the letters over to the police, but several of his friends have been working on the case quietly. Those with whom he has talked profess to believe the threats are not serious, and they say the singer is not worrying about them. From another source, however, it was learned that the week after the first letter came, Caruso did not leave his apartments at all at night.

It was in March, 1910, that Caruso was threatened the last time. A letter was sent, demanding on pain of death, that he put $15,000 on the steps of a factory building at Van Brunt and Hackett Streets, Brooklyn. Caruso sent the letters to the police and the Italian squad worked up a "plant" which resulted in the arrest of two Italians, who were charged with picking up the fake package of bills, which Caruso's valet had left in the place indicated. One of the accused men was murdered in the street in Brooklyn some time later, and the murderer was never caught.

NO VACATION FOR WILSON.

Can Take Only Week-End Trips Owing to Pressure of Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — President Wilson has decided not to take a vacation before Congress convenes, but may go on one or more week-end trips down the Potomac River on the naval yacht Mayflower. He was urged to go to a Virginia resort for a brief stay, but reached the conclusion today that it would be impossible.

The President has almost completed the selection of members of the Tariff Commission and Shipping Board created by Congress last session, and probably will make an announcement of the personnel of both before Congress meets. He has made little progress, however, in the selection of members of the Board to administer the Workingmen's Compensation act for Federal employes. One typewritten page of the annual message to Congress has been finished by the President, and he is devoting all his spare time to this work.

As soon as Congress meets Mr. Wilson will resume conferences twice a week with Washington newspaper correspondents.

SILVER DECREE IN MEXICO.

Carranza Orders That Taxes Be Paid in the Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—In an effort to force circuration of silver now hoarded by merchants, a new decree issued by the Government provides that stamp taxes must be paid in silver. Hotels, bars, and small business concerns are allowed to pay part silver and part paper. Officials say the decree does not mean depreciation of paper, as the Government has declared its solemn obligation to protect holders of paper.

A delegation of Indians representing nineteen tribes with a membership of more than 6,000,000 has offered to support Carranza if tribal lands are restored to them.

Dr. Newton Accepts London Call.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Font Newton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has accepted the pastorate of the City Temple, but will not arrive here before next Spring.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Every household should have a jar of

Resinol

to help skin troubles

Minor skin troubles—bits of rash or redness—so easily develop into serious stubborn affections, that every homemaker should have Resinol Ointment on hand to check them before they get the upper hand. We recommend Resinol for this with the utmost confidence because of its harmless ingredients and its success in treating many serious skin diseases.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for chafings, burns and stubborn little sores. *Doctors prescribe it.* Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 7-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md

WILSON TO SETTLE MEXICAN DEADLOCK

Continued from Page 1.

General Trevino has made statement saying, considering time for defensive measures against Villa has past and capital is well fortified to resist and repel an attack, and that by sending detachments could not obtain decisive results, he has decided to start offensive campaign under his personal command against rebels, General Gonzales Cuellar being intrusted City Chihuahua with sufficient forces three arms. Santa Rosalia will be base of operations. General Murgia will push campaign from the south."

SEVENTH HAILS RETURN HOME

Troops Doubted Reports That They Were to Leave Border.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 17.—Although the War Department announced yesterday that it had designated the Seventh New York Infantry and four regiments from other States to be withdrawn from the border service, orders for the return of the units to their home stations were not received until late today. Soldiers in the Seventh refused to believe the reports until late tonight, when the commanding officer of each company drew his men up in line and announced the orders had been received. Then the pent-up energies of five months in camp under routine training were released and the noise continued.

There was brisk betting among the soldiers, many being anxious to recoup losses sustained in the bets that they would leave the border before Election Day.

The Seventh Regiment had the reputation of being homesick, although other units have fretted almost as much under the discipline and apparently inactive work of maintaining a large border guard. Knowledge that jobs were being forfeited and contracts and business deals abrogated every day did not increase the morale of the Seventh's soldiers, who thought they were paying too large a premium for doing their patriotic duty while thousands of others with smaller financial responsibilities remained at home. Consequently, sentiment for universal service or a broad distribution of military burdens is almost unanimous.

Despite its desire to go home, the Seventh has performed its military duties and has advanced with its training programs with willingness and celerity that made divisional staff officers and regular army observers wonder how such efficiency and progress could be made when the job appeared so distasteful to the men. The regiment far surpassed all others in the battle practice range, its marching and field work won the formal praise of the commanding General, while the militia regiments of fifteen States have failed to approach the records made by the machine gun company in the machine gun school at Harlingen. For its good behavior and obedience in the camp and its cool judgment in actual work of river patrol the unit, in the opinion of all officers, has proved itself a military unit unsurpassed in discipline and general efficiency among militia organizations.

The departure of the Seventh will leave the greater part of the New York National Guard in the home State, and only 9,500 men of almost 20,000 that have had border service will remain here. Of nine New York regiments of infantry sent to the border only four will remain here, while a regiment of field artillery and a field hospital have been replaced with similar units. One ambulance, company and one battalion of engineers have also been withdrawn.

When the Seventh leaves it will be weaker by about 250 or 300 men than when it came to the border, owing to deaths, discharges for disability, dependent relatives, and other reasons. It had 1,867 officers and men, while the daily report now shows 1,081 in camp. Many are away on furloughs, and Colonel Fiske is attempting to arrange extensions for those now at home to prevent an unnecessary trip of 5,000 miles.

It is believed the men will be home for Thanksgiving, although the date of leaving is not yet known. The trains will be sent over the Gulf Coast lines to New Orleans, thence over the Queen & Crescent to Chattanooga, the Southern Railway to Bristol, the Nashville & Western to Lynchburg, the Southern Railway to Washington, thence by the Pennsylvania to New York.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 17.—General Funston has received the official order from the War Department to send five National Guard regiments home from the border. He said today the exact time of departure of the organizations had not been fixed.

CARRANZA OFF ON LONG RIDE.

Leaves Mexico City on Horseback, Bound for Queretaro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—As he threw his leg over the low Mexican saddle with the tigerskin-covered saddlebags and pistol holsters General Carranza today put his official cares behind him. No international worries or State affairs are to be considered until his arrival at the temporary capital, Queretaro.

"Let us go!" he cried, and the official family of Cabinet Secretaries scrambled for their bridle reins with the same eagerness shown by members of the staff, like a crowd of boys, reckless of where they went or how.

The party rode through San Francisco Street, which was crowded with people watching the leaving of the First Chief, while moving picture machines purred. At Atsacapotzalco a mounted escort, which will act as a bodyguard, was drawn up at attention on each side of the road. Each soldier brought his carbine smartly to salute as the First Chief without drawing rein dashed by.

With a wide, sweeping salute Carranza motioned for the escort to follow and started over the road once taken by Maximilian in the retreat which ended his dream of a French empire. The escort with rattle of sabres and bugles blowing the Presidential salute, followed close behind.

As different quarters were passed, drums beat and soldiers rushed to attention, while wondering peons clad in loose white cotton garments with fancy colored blankets stood stupidly at the roadside.

As the road straightened out clouds of dust billowed up from the front of the column, hiding from view of the escort even the scouts riding half a mile on either side of the road. In the distance two biplanes like hawks swung in still air as the observers watched for roving bands of Zapatistas.

A column numbering 1,500 men made the road safe for miles ahead. At a small station near the road the riders got a glimpse of the Presidential train which will follow slowly along the railway, keeping time with the military column.

Cut off from news except when arriving at towns large enough to boast telegraph stations, Carranza spends his time discussing the Mexican Presidential political campaign with each of his Cabinet Ministers, who ride at his side.

MURDER OF FISHER DESCRIBED

Physician Paid $2,000 to Bandits to Save Life, but in Vain.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The State Department, in a telegram sent to Congressman L. C. Dyer today, confirmed the killing of Dr. H. C. Fisher, a former St. Louisan, at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, Nov. 2, by Villa bandits. Dr. Fisher had practiced medicine in Mexico thirty years.

Information received in private advices by William Fisher, a brother, is that the bandits demanded and received $2,000 on a promise to spare Dr. Fisher's life and afterward killed him "because he was an American."

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will be easily relieved by taking a spoonful of

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after each meal. It fortifies the throat and chest while it enriches the blood to help avoid grippe, bronchitis and even pneumonia. *Scott's* is well worth insisting upon.

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For Men

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Distinctly Masculine garments that make excellent lounging robes.

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The catalogue includes the remarkable Extra-Illustrated Life of Napoleon I., in 20 splendid folio volumes, comprising about 6,000 Portraits, Battle Scenes, rare Caricatures (many colored), interesting Autograph Letters (one being from Franklin to Washington) and Historical Documents, etc.; other important Extra-Illustrated Books, including Napoleon in Caricature, with many hundred examples, in 10 vols.; Napoleon and the Invasion of England, in 4 handsome vols.; Lives of Nelson, in 10 vols., and Wellington, in 8 vols.; Ireland's Napoleon, 4 vols., and other Rare Books with colored plates; Contemporary Drawings of Waterloo, St. Helena, etc.; MSS., Household Stores Book kept at St. Helena, with MSS. notes by Napoleon; also a large selection of Histories and Lives of Napoleon and his Contemporaries, together with Portraits, Engravings, Drawings and Medals, etc.

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SALARY $2,550.

Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 28, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 5; Mechanics, 2. Requirements: Three years' experience in design, construction or operation of plants for the production or utilization of power, or similar experience. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD,"

published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED

Civil Service Examiner

(Mechanical Engineering)

SALARY $2,700.

Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 27 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 2; Duties 2; Oral, 2. Requirements: Has had at least five years' experience in mechanical engineering of a nature tending to qualify them for the duties of the position. The completion of a full course of study in a recognized technical institution will receive due consideration. Minimum age 25 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to

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Silk Reefers . . . $1.50 to $10
English Collars, per doz. . $2.75

Specials, Beginning today

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¶ Shirts equal in cut, fabric and finish to better-grade custom-made garments, and in colors and patterns which are new and exclusive.

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Several hundred Overcoats of high grade Woolens and workmanship, secured expressly to sell at this "McCreery Special" price;

—innumerable styles, including the newest form-fitting models, Chesterfields and long Ulsters,

—faultlessly tailored in handsome Wool Overcoatings, in a very extensive variety of patterns and shades;

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SIZES 34 TO 44 REGULAR AND "STOUTS"

Shaggy Overcoats

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Shaggy Overcoats in large Ulster styles, plain or pinch back Ulsters and regular Slip-on models.

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Is the feature that makes these the ideal overcoats for All Winter wear, and one of our fastest selling lines, specially priced.

SIZES FROM 34 TO 44—FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

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Two and three-button styles designed in correct proportions for Men and Young Men, on the latest conservative or form tracing lines. Choice of a wide range of patterns in high grade Woolen Suitings,—handsome striped and mixed weaves in distinctive tones of Blue, Gray, Green and Brown. Sizes from 33 Regular to 52 "Stout"; also "Longs" and "Shorts."

MEN'S CLOTHING—FIFTH FLOOR

VICE SOCIETY HEAD HISSED BY WOMEN

J. S. Sumner's Views on Birth Control Opposed at the Women's City Club.

MRS. M. SANGER ASSAILED

Charge Made That Her Agents Have Commercialized Her Propaganda.

At a meeting for the public discussion of birth control, held last night under the auspices of the Women's City Club at the Park Avenue Hotel, John S. Sumner, Anthony Comstock's successor as Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, who has been active in the prosecution of various birth control propagandists, intimated that the future attitude of his society would be much affected by the stand that the New York County Medical Society would take on the question at its meeting next month.

This remark was believed by many in the audience to forecast a reversal of the society's attitude, and Dr. Ira S. Wile, the following speaker, made a sarcastic reference to a society, "which has to wait to learn other people's views before it forms its opinions."

Mr. Sumner had been speaking against the proposal, and said: "This does not mean that the Society for the Suppression of Vice would not be greatly influenced in its stand by conservative, sane action by a reputable body of physicians. The position which the County Medical Society will take at its December meeting will, in my individual estimation, have a very vital effect on the position which law-enforcing bodies will take as to the present law.

"The agents of the society have appeared against persons who have indiscriminately sold pamphlets in violation of the law. The society has never taken action against persons apparently sincerely advocating this movement."

Mr. Sumner later denied that his society had ever attempted to get evidence against Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who said last year that he thought somebody was trying to entrap him as a result of his speeches. Moreover, at the end of the meeting Mrs. Rose Bastor Stokes, in the general discussion, arose to deprecate the remarks of some of the advocates of birth control, who had said that they did not approve of violation of the law.

"I was one of the women who did violate the law," she said, "by giving out information. How much chance did the people have to be educated until we stirred this question up?"

Mr. Sumner was asked if he would take any action against Mrs. Stokes as a result of this statement. "How do I know that she violated the law?" he said. "I have only her word for it."

Previously Mr. Sumner had aroused a roar of indignation when he attacked the motives of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, foremost of the propagandists, who has several times been arrested.

"The opposition to this movement," he said, "comes largely from the fact that the most notorious of the people in it are in it for what they can get out of it."

Immediately all over the audience men and women rose up and shrieked, "You lie! You know you lie!"

Mrs. Robert Bruere, Chairman of the meeting, quieted the tumult with a plea for a courteous hearing, whereupon Mr. Sumner went on to say: "Some of the most notorious are pushing this propaganda to gain prominence by which to aid other propaganda. And I am not convinced that the most notorious lawbreaker is in it without an eye to profit."

There were more hisses and cries of "Shame!" But Mr. Sumner alleged that Mrs. Sanger's representatives had commercialized her propaganda.

Another remark of his that did not appeal to the audience was the observation that history showed that war, flood, and pestilence had often served as a corrective for overpopulation. "Belgium was an overpopulated country," he said, "and is it a coincidence that within the last two years Belgium has been devastated and her population scattered?" When almost everybody laughed, Mr. Sumner observed: "I want you to consider that seriously."

Dr. James J. Walsh was introduced as presenting the Catholic side of the case, but most of his argument was historical. He introduced the ancient Romans, the Maoris, the Australians, and the native American stock as instances of races dying out on account of limitation of families, and laid considerable emphasis on the psychological and neurological evils which, he said, followed the continued practice of birth control. Dr. Ira S. Wile criticised the remarks of both the speakers on the other side, and pleaded for improving the law rather than the breaking of the law.

After the speeches a resolution was proposed, "That this meeting urges that Section 1,142 of Article 106 of the Penal Law of the State of New York" (which makes birth control illegal) "be amended to permit duly licensed physicians to instruct their patients * * * with regard to proper measures for birth control."

An amendment to extend this to trained nurses was decisively defeated, and after some discussion the meeting adopted the resolution. There was, however, a considerable vote in the negative. The audience numbered several hundred, about 90 per cent. being women.

CITY'S DEBT TO UNIVERSITY.

Speakers at Educators' Dinner Discuss Urban Institutions.

Speakers at the dinner closing the three days' conference of the Association of Urban Universities, held at the Hotel McAlpin last night, joined in praising the city-located institution of learning as against those in small communities.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, said that institution as a university in a metropolis had justified its existence. The city, he said, was getting its due measure of return from the college, as evidenced by the kind of men graduated there.

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University said that the best location for a college was the metropolis. The reason for this, he said, was that the metropolis stood for the world, especially New York City, which he described as being perhaps the largest Italian, Irish, and German city in the world.

Thomas W. Churchill, Former President of the Board of Education, said that caste played too prominent a part in the education of the day. "We shall have leaders," he said, "and these leaders will come from the universities, but that is the way aristocracy attempts to justify itself. There has been an awakening, and I am certain that this conference is alive to its possibilities."

Arthur Brisbane, an impromptu speaker at the dinner, said that if a university turned out only one man who really did something for humanity, the expenditure of time, money, and intellect to perpetuate the university was justified.

"The Republic," he said, "should give constantly of its very best to the school. It should first breed the school and then hope to breed the citizen."

He deplored what he charged was the inadequacy of present-day education.

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Sociology Department at Columbia, speaking at the association's morning session, said that young men should be taught, as they were under present systems, in the philosophic relations of things rather than in operation and detail. These could come after, he said.

SEE NO REMEDY NOW FOR SUBWAY CRUSH

Service Board Says Public Must Await Opening of 7th and Lexington Av. Lines.

MORE TRAINS ARE NEEDED

But Experts Say the Service Is Now So Congested It Would Not Be Safe to Put Them On.

The Public Service Commission has announced that the crush on the subway, about which so many persons are complaining, will not be relieved until the new Seventh and Lexington Avenue lines are in operation. The board also says that the Seventh Avenue line will be in operation as far south as Thirty-third Street early in 1917, and the Lexington Avenue line will be sufficiently finished to be running late in the Fall or early in the Winter of next year.

Nobody could be found who would say precisely why the present subway system in Manhattan and the Bronx had failed comfortably to meet the demands upon it even during the nonrush hours. According to the figures of the Interborough Company, 125,000 more persons are riding every day in the subway now than during the same period last year. Every day the subway lines carry 1,250,000 passengers. Another reason given for the congestion was that since the recent strike on the surface lines persons are patronizing the subway who formerly preferred the surface lines.

D. F. Daggett, Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Commission, who is in charge of the Complaint Department, said yesterday:

"The congestion of subway traffic at the Grand Central Station has grown so great that it hampers the entire system. Two or three ten-car express trains have been taken off, and of course this makes a great difference. I believe that it is possible to crowd 200 passengers into a car, so that in taking off thirty cars 6,000 passengers a day have to be provided for in the reduced number of trains.

"Thirty-three ten-car express trains should pass the Grand Central Station every hour. We asked the Board of Estimate to make an appropriation for an additional passageway and stairways at this point, but the board declined on the ground that the stairways would only be needed until the new subway lines were in operation, and that the length of time they would be used did not seem to justify the expense. It is impossible to send trains along faster than they can pass the slowest point. The Grand Central Station is the crucial point in the subway system. It is the neck of the bottle."

The maximum capacity of the subway is based on the signal system which regulates the headway. Mr. Daggett said to put on more trains than is safe, even if it could be done, might result in accidents, because the distance between trains would be too short.

Mr. Daggett said that on Sept. 15, 1915, the subway trains carried 1,142,522 passengers, and that on Sept. 15 this year the number carried was 1,280,982, an increase of 138,460. He thought that the increase in passenger traffic in the subway over last year would average from 130,000 to 150,000 a day.

The thing the commission is trying to do now is to push the new subway lines to completion as rapidly as possible, in order that the congestion may be relieved.

SUBWAY ESCALATORS ASKED

These and New Elevator Wanted for Queens Traffic at Grand Central.

The number of passengers using the Queensboro Subway between the Queens Plaza Station, in Long Island City, and Grand Central Station, on East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, has exceeded all estimates.

At the Queens Plaza Station, which has been open less than two weeks, more than 50,000 tickets were sold in the first ten days to passengers riding to Manhattan.

The Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens is now urging the Public Service Commission to install additional facilities at the Manhattan terminal for the handling of passengers who wish to transfer to the present subway system.

A committee composed of John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee; George J. Ryan, E. A. MacDougall, F. R. Howe, and Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the chamber, held a conference Thursday with D. E. Turner, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, and presented a plan for the installation of escalators as well as an additional elevator for facilitating the handling of passengers to the present Grand Central Station platforms and the new Diagonal Station of the Lexington Avenue line, which will be completed next year.

HELD FOR $6,200 GEM THEFT

Elevator Runner Suspected of Robbing Mrs. J. N. Ely.

When Mrs. Joseph N. Ely, wife of a real estate operator, discovered that her apartment at 106 East Eighty-fifth Street had been robbed of $6,200 worth of jewels on Nov. 1 Detectives Unger and Meyers of the Third Branch Detective Bureau questioned all the servants in the house, and, although they learned nothing about the robbery, they arrested John Campbell, the elevator runner, charging him with having narcotics in his possession.

Campbell was discharged in Special Sessions yesterday with a suspended sentence, but Unger and Meyers were waiting outside and rearrested him, this time charging him with the burglary. Since his first arrest they had learned that Mrs. Ely's butler, returning to the house on the afternoon of Nov. 1, had seen Campbell emerging from the apartment and afterward had seen him in conversation in the public hall with a strange man, to whom the detectives now believe he gave the jewelry.

The elevator man denied he had had a hand in the theft, but he was locked up in the Third Branch. Among the pieces stolen were diamond rings worth $2,500, $1,000, and $600, and a horseshoe pin set with thirty-two diamonds.

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made corn bread their mainstay. Mealy, light, rich, wholesome, it came to their tables daily.

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You, too, can bake perfect, even-grained, satisfying corn bread by using

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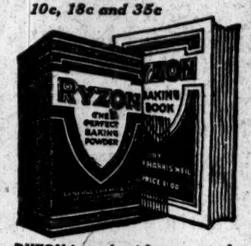

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The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

RYZON is made with a pure and better phosphate. Man cannot live without phosphates in his food.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

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Ninth Annual Sale

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The Greatest Shoe Values of the Year

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality

Shoes	Shoes	Shoes
That were $5.00	That were $6.00	That were $7.00
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Lord & Taylor Suits of Worthy Fabrics

$25.00

Worthy in substantial weaves that are constant in serviceable wear. Distinguished in a wealth of colorful designs that have patterned the winter vogue of textures. Tweeds, Cheviots, Worsteds; Stripes, Checks and Mixtures and Solid Colors in profusion. Suits of style precedence for Men of discerning taste in dress.

Chesterfield Coats

$25.00

Dark Oxford Gray and Black; silk velvet collar; linedthroughout with Skinner's satin. A Coat of correct cut for dress or business, that is ever popular with men who favor lines that mold to form.

A Comprehensive Range of Other Suits, $20.00 to $40.00
The Famous "Toga" Imported Overcoats, $30.00 to $50.00
Other Overcoats, Latest Winter Styles, $22.50 to $65.00

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From the very beginning of Literature, the short story has fascinated readers of every taste. Contemporary writers have contributed much that amuses and charms to help while away the hours. The following books contain interesting collections of modern tales:

Best Short Stories of 1915—*Edited by E. J. O'Brien*	$1.34
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Further Side of Silence—*Sir Hugh Clifford*	$1.21
Unfinished Portraits—*Jenette Lee*	$1.12
The Turtles of Tasman—*Jack London*	$1.12
The Brown Mare—*Alfred Ollivant*	89c
Somewhere in Red Gap—*Harry Leon Wilson*	$1.21
Penrod and Sam—*Booth Tarkington*	$1.21
Xingu—*Edith Wharton*	$1.24
Clover and Blue Grass—*Eliza Calvert Hall*	$1.12
Short Stories from "Life"—The 81 best stories submitted in "Life's" Prize Contest	$1.12
To the Minute—*Anna Katherine Green*	89c
The River of Life—*Kuprin* (from the Russian)	$1.12
A Slav Soul—*Kuprin* (from the Russian)	$1.34
The Darling and Other Stories—*Anton Chekhov*	$1.34
Lover's Knots—*Elizabeth Jordan*	$1.12
Beef, Iron and Wine—*Jack Lait*	$1.12
The Eternal Feminine—*Mary R. S. Andrews*	$1.21
Tales of the Pampas—*W. H. Hudson*	$1.12
The Whale and the Grasshopper and Other Fables —*Seumas O'Brien*	$1.21

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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

I am the D.A.

(With apologies to Robert Davis, from whose classic work this argument is paraphrased.)

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447 MEN QUALIFY AS ARMY OFFICERS

List Issued by War Department Includes 112 Members of the Regular Forces.

1,500 TO BE APPOINTED

Other Examinations Will Soon Follow—Several New Yorkers Will Receive Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The names of 447 candidates, examined last August, who have qualified for provisional appointment as Second Lieutenants in the regular army under the provisions of the new army reorganization law, were announced today by Brig. Gen. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army. The list is made up of candidates from civil life, enlisted men, Philippine Scouts and National Guardsmen.

Of those who qualified, 112 were enlisted men of the regular forces, 27 members of the National Guard, and 15 serving in the Scouts. About two-thirds of the regulars to win commissions were noncommissioned officers.

The number of Second Lieutenants obtaining these appointments is larger than that of any graduating class at West Point, making this the largest number of officers that has been added to the army in one group since the close of the civil war. There are now no Second Lieutenants in the army, all the positions of this rank having been vacated by promotions. Fifteen hundred Second Lieutenants are to be appointed to fill these vacancies.

In the August examination 800 men competed, but little more than half of them qualified. A second examination was held in October, the results of which will shortly be announced. A third examination is to be held in January. By the terms of the National Defense act there are to be 2,200 Second Lieutenants in the army, the increase to be spread over a period of five years.

Provisional commissions will be issued immediately to the new officers, who will be assigned to regiments for a year's work at actual soldiering before they can be finally accepted into the army.

The candidates found qualified for provisional appointment from civil life as second Lieutenants in the regular army were announced today as follows:

A—L. C. Allen, San Francisco; E. M. Almond, Marion, Ala.; H. H. Anderson, 375 Park Av., New York; J. A. Anderson, Company B, 37th Inf.; D. S. Appleton, Philadelphia; T. S. Arms, Euclid, Ohio; F. J. Atwood, George School, Penn.; E. A. Allen, Washington; I. C. Avery, Auburn, N. Y.; W. D. Alexander, Washington; R. R. Allen, Palestine, Texas; C. J. Allen, Sergeant, 27th Inf.; W. F. Adams, Bellows Falls, Vt.; A. A. Adamson, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and J. D. Austin, Troop K, 2d Cav.

B—L. E. Babcock, New Haven; J. S. Bailey, Syracuse; S. Bacon, Portland, Ore.; W. T. Bals, Rock Island, Ill.; J. W. Barker, Allston, Mass.; R. S. Barr, 3d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; L. J. I. Barrett, 29th Inf.; O. J. Bond, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; J. T. Bossi, Arkansas City, Kan.; I. N. Bradley, Battery A, 5th F. A.; S. G. Brady, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; S. E. Brett, Corvallis, Ore.; G. E. Brower, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. F. Bryan, Washington; W. E. Buchly, Fort Bliss, Texas, Battery A, F. A.; G. R. Butz, Allston, Mass.; E. M. Barnum, Washington; E. S. Bassett, 507 West 113th St., New York City; R. L. Beall, Washington; H. G. Borden, Fall River, Mass.; R. D. Bell, Washington; H. L. Bennett, Company A, 3d Inf., Texas N. G.; J. J. Bohn, Sergeant, Headquarters Troop, 7th Cav.; J. K. Bolton, Greenwood, S. C.; R. W. Brown, Cambridge, Mass.; G. H. Butler, Chicago; F. A. Byrne, Washington; J. C. Baker, Chicago; A. J. Becker, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. A. Burress, Richmond; L. R. Boyd, Berkeley, Cal., Sergeant, 5th Inf.; R. H. Back, Vancouver, Wash.; H. D. Blanchard, Company A, 1st Battery Mounted Engineers; D. M. Barr, Corporal, C. A. C., 3d Company, Fort Wadsworth; J. R. Brooke, Jr., Vancouver Barracks; C. W. Bundy, Second Lieutenant, N. G., Saco, Me., and J. W. Barnett, Corporal, Company E, Engineer Corps.

C—R. C. Candee, Spokane; O. F. Carlson, Spokane; G. Del Carrington, San Diego; C. B. Carter, Albany, N. Y.; B. E. Carter, Texarkana, Ark.; C. E. Chaffee, El Paso, Texas; T. M. Chambliss, N. Emporia, Va.; W. C. Chase, Providence; A. D. Chipman, Company K, 22d Inf., Michigan N. G.; G. S. Clarke, Bourne, Ore.; J. P. Clement, Rutland, Vt.; B. H. Coiner, Tacoma; D. M. Cole, Hartford; W. E. Comfort, Company H, 3d Inf., N. G., D. C.; S. V. Constant, West Lafayette, Ind.; H. S. Cook, Battery B, 1st F. A., Missouri N. G.; L. H. Cook, Chelsea, Mass.; J. C. Cook, Waukesha, Wis.; J. R. Copeland, Memphis; G. B. F. Cornish, Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Cotcher, Company E, 35th Inf., Michigan N. G.; D. F. Craig, Peabody, Essex Co., Mass.; W. M. Cravess, C. A. C., 2d Company, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; R. L. Creed, Rutland, Vt.; H. L. T. Creswell, San Francisco; J. S. Cromelin, Princeton, N. J.; C. M. Crooks, Company A, 1st Inf.; F. L. Cullin, Jr., Bisbee, Ariz.; C. W. Cutchin, Company H, 2d Inf., Ft. Shafter; C. L. Clifford, 2d Lt. Philippines Scouts; G. R. Carl, 9th Recruit Company, G. S. L., Ft. Logan, Col.; R. G. Chew Washington; R. L. Christian, 2d Lt., Philippine Constabulary; A. D. Conner, Washington; W. H. Crom, 2d Lt., Philippine Constabulary.

D—C. M. Daly, New London, Conn.; J. N. Dalton, Washington; R. W. Daniels, Niagara Falls; G. D. Davidson, Marchantville, N. J.; C. A. Davis, Corp., 10th Recruit Company, G. S. L.; E. C. W. Davis, Battery F, 3d F. A.; E. G. De Coen, Serg., Battery D, 5th F. A.; E. S. Dollarhide, Port Deposit, Md.; C. L. Dennis, Chief Gunner, 1st Company, C. A. C., Ft. Ward, Washington; J. F. Dewhurst, Seattle, Wash.; C. M. De Witt, Brewer, Me.; A. W. Dillard, 1,583 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. B. Dixon, Pinebluff, Va.; I. A. Deboryns, Washington; E. J. Dodge, Company M, 14th Inf.; F. C. Dose, Boston; J. L. Dunn, 3d Company, Ft. H. G. Wright, New York; A. Durant, Atlanta; H. Devitt, 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts; H. Dagley, 1st Lt., Philippine Scouts.

E—G. W. Ells, Company F, 27th Inf., Corporal; S. S. Eberle, Vancouver; O. P. Echols, Charlottesville, Va.; M. S. Eddy, Oshkosh, Wis.; J. Edgarton, Fulton, N. Y.; E. B. Edwards, San Benito, Texas; J. F. Ehlert, Company L, 2d Texas Inf.; A. B. Ellis, Harlingen, Texas; C. W. Emerson, Company K, 18th Inf.; K. Engeldinger, Iowa City, Iowa; R. H. Ennis, Evanston, Ill.; P. M. Ellis, Manila, and I. H. Engleman, first-class private, 4th Recruit Company, G. S. L.

F—T. F. Farrell, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; S. B. Fahey, Guthrie, Okla.; G. L. Febiger, Company G, 14th Inf.; H. C. Fellows, Laconia, N. H.; M. J. Fibich, Sergeant Company I, 1st Inf.; Reid Fielding, Baltimore; D. E. Finkbiner, Company B, 1st Regiment; J. R. Finley, Conshohocken, Penn.; M. R. Fisher, Sergeant 1st Company; C. A. C., Fort Monroe; H. Fiske, Berkeley, Cal.; H. B. Flounders, 1st Sergeant Troop C, 13th Cav.; F. C. Foley, Fort Leavenworth; H. K. Foster, New Rochelle, N. Y.; L. S. Frazier, Amsterdam, N. Y.; F. G. French, Toledo; P. French, Sergeant Company K, 4th Inf., Ohio N. G.; M. Frierson, Jr., Nashville; F. B. Furber, Washington, and W. F. Freehoff, Sergeant 56th Company, C. A. C.

G—J. C. Garrett, Sergeant Major 7th Cav.; O. I. Gates, Lexington, Mo.; L. T. Gayle, Jr., Portsmouth, Va.; L. S. Gerow, Petersburg, Va.; M. Goodman, Laurinburg, N. C.; T. J. Griffin, Sergeant Med. Corps; R. D. Gile, Colorado Springs; H. F. Gill, Lexington, Va.; G. M. Gillet, Jr., Baltimore; J. E. Gilfillan, Watseka, Ill.; A. H. Goddard, 3d Inf., District of Columbia N. G.; H. McE. Gregory, Company A, Sig. Corps, Colorado N. G.; J. M. Greene, 2d lieut. 1st Inf., Illinois N. G.; R. W. Grow, Minneapolis; O. L. Gruhn, Delafield, Wis.

H—O. L. Haines, Ft. Monroe, Va.; W. T. Haldeman, Washington; A. L. Hamblen, Gorham, Me.; F. F. Hall, Washington; F. L. Hoerner, 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts; J. D. Howe, Delaplane, Va.; J. B. Harper, Corp. Company L, 8th Inf.; F. M. Hatfield, 2d Lt., Philippine Constab.; D. B. Hinman, Breckenridge, Col.; O. J. Hoffman, Troop A, D. C. Cav., Ft. Sam Houston; S. A. Hamilton, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. R. Hamel, Sergeant, 3d Co., C. A. C., Ft. Monroe; T. T. Handy, Emory, Va.; J. C. Hardigg, Washington; D. F. Hardy, San Rafael, Cal.; A. S. Harrington, Watertown, Mass.; J. L. Hatcher, Winchester, Va.; P. Hatheway, Sergeant, Company H, 21st Inf.; L. R. Hathaway, Nashua, N. H.; F. A. Hauze, Mark, Penn.; H. K. Havlicak, Berea, Ohio; R. Hawkinson, Sergeant Hospital Corps, Ft. Hayden, Norfolk; R. T. Heard, 2d Lt., Battery B, 1st F. A., Texas N. G.; G. J. F. Heron, Philadelphia; G. M. Herrington, Washington; H. Harvey, Berkeley, Cal.; C. J. Herner, Sergeant, C. A. School Detachment, Ft. Monroe; O. A. Hess, Ilion, N. Y.; M. C. Heyser, Sergeant, Company G, 23d Inf.; J. H. Hills, West Point, N. Y.; M. Hill, 1st Sergeant, Company M, 18th Inf.; O. I. Holman, Sergeant, Troop F, 5th Cav.; H. B. Holes, Jr., Newport News, Va.; H. J. Houghland, Sergeant, Q. M. C., Southern Department; G. L. Holmes, 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts; J. H. oimes, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; E. G. Howe, Dorchester, Mass.; C. R. Huebner, Regimental Supply Sergeant, 18th Inf.; C. T. Huff, Corps Company E, 2d Engrs.; J. H. Humbert, Washington; H. J. C. Humphrey, Corps, Q. M. C.; W. H. Humphreys, Crezet, Va.; F. W. Huntington, Corps, 6th Co., C. A. C., Ft. Monroe; W. M. Husson, Palatka, Fla., and J. C. Hutson, Augusta, Ga.

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U—E. H. Underwood, Birmingham; A. Unger, 2d Lt. Co. I, 8th Ohio Inf.

V—A. Van Dine, Battery F, 2d F. A.; R. C. Van Vliet, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; Y. D. Vesely, Iowa City, Ia.; F. J. Van Rohan, C. A. C., Ft. Williams, Me.; F. M. Van Natter, Muncie, Ind., and J. P. Vachon, 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts.

W—W. S. Wadelton, Hartsdale, N. Y.; R. B. Webb, Charleston, S. C.; A. Weidenbach, Palmerton, Penn.; A. N. White, Troop F, 3d Cav.; F. L. Whittaker, Natick, Mass.; Sergeant, M. Co., 9th Massachusetts Inf.; C. G. Wilder, Ft. Leavenworth; S. G. Wilder, Berkeley, Cal.; S. E. Wolfe, Carnegie, Penn.; S. A. Woods, Jr. Darlington, S. C.; T. W. Wrenn, Norfolk; W. F. Wallace, Washington, J. V. Ware, Washington; J. B. Warfield, Sergeant Co. C, 7th Inf.; H. L. Whittaker, Boston; E. Wilhelm, Philadelphia; B. Williams-Foote, Wilmington, Del.; W. H. Woolworth, Co. D, 7th Inf., New York N. G.; H. H. Worthington, Trenton, N. J.; R. Wortley, Corp., Co. A, 21st Inf.; W. B. Wynn, Co. F, 4th Inf.; J. A. Weeks, Lexington, Wis.; J. S. Wrmslow, Philadelphia; G. W. Wersebe, Sergeant 1st Class, Hospital Corps, Manila; T. H. Ward, Manchester, Conn.; L. A. Welch Corp., Q. M. C.; R. E. Willoughby, Corp., Troop B, 3d Cav.; A. P. Withers, Sergeant, Med. Dept.

Y—R. McN. Yorell, Norton, Va., and E. Yeager, 2d Lt. Philippine Scouts.

MUNITIONS BOARD NAMED.

Col. Kernan Heads Committee to Study Cost of Production.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A board of army officers and civilians under Chairmanship of Colonel Francis J. Kernan of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, was appointed today by Secretary Baker, to make a study of Government manufacture of arms, munitions, and equipment, as authorized in the recent National Defense act. A report must be made to Congress by Jan. 1 next.

Other members of the board are Lieut. Col. Charles P. Summerall, Field Artillery; Major Lawson M. Fuller, retired; Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, and R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C.

A comparative study of costs of manufacture in arsenals and private plants will be made by the board, and estimates will be submitted of the cost of erecting Government plants able to meet all requirements.

COLGATE REFUSES OFFICE.

Has Not Time to be Adjutant General of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Colonel Austen Colgate, to whom was offered the Adjutant Generalship to succeed Wilbur F. Sadler, who died recently, has declined. Governor Fielder said today that Colonel Colgate had written him a personal letter that he did not wish to make public, but it is understood that Colonel Colgate found it impossible to devote the necessary time to the office.

Governor Fielder said he had no one else in mind for the place, and would consult Governor-elect Edge before naming any one.

PRESIDENT ASKS ALL TO AID WAR SUFFERERS

Makes Charity for Stricken Nations the Text of His Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President Wilson today formally by proclamation designated Thursday, Nov. 30, as Thanksgiving Day. The President's proclamation follows:

It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving, to Almighty God for His many blessings, and mercies to us, and the nation.

The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of Thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us, as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war, and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity, which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure.

And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings.

Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1916, and of the independence of the United States, the 141st.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,
Robert Lansing, Secretary of State

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Governor Whitman's proclamation designating Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving Day was made public at the Executive Chamber tonight. It follows:

Goodness and wisdom are the attributes of God, and kindness and liberality of a happy and contented people who are ever mindful of Him who controls their every thought and action, who depend upon Him for guidance, and praise Him for the blessings which they enjoy.

It is fitting that the people of this State should give thanks to Him from whom cometh "every good and every perfect gift."

I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the 30th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

As has been our time honored custom, let us on that day unite in praise of Almighty God. May our people, blest with plenty themselves, remember on that day those who are less fortunate in their communities, extending to them care and generous attention.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL WINS.

British Court Grants Injunction Stopping Husband's Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel's application for an injunction in the British courts to prevent her husband from serving papers on her in an action in the French courts was granted today in the Chancery Court here. The decision was given after Mrs. Drexel's counsel had announced that Mr. Drexel had intimated he did not intend to defend the action. The Judge in granting the injunction remarked that he could not stop the proceedings in the French courts, but that "if Mr. Drexel comes within reach of these courts he will spend his time in prison."

A London court awarded to Mrs. Drexel a yearly allowance of $50,000 last June under a separation agreement executed between Mr. and Mrs. Drexel in 1913. Late in October Mrs. Drexel sued for an injunction to prevent her husband from serving papers upon her in an action in the French courts to obtain money which the British courts had awarded to her.

WHEN you hear the front-door knocker it means that somebody that's out is tryin' t' get in, An' same way with most other knockers.

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$238,474,910 IN EXPORTS.

October Also Shows $156,593,275 Imports—Both Gains.

Exports from this port in October amounted to $238,474,910, according to a report given out yesterday at the Custom House by Collector Dudley Field Malone. This was an increase of $61,627,344 over the exports of October, 1915. Imports were valued at $81,881,644, an increase of $12,814,706 over October one year ago. The excess of exports over imports was $156,593,275.

Duties collected last month totaled $8,793,351, compared with $6,582,177 in October, 1915.

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TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY

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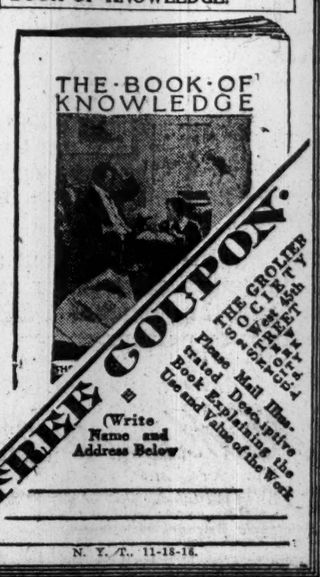

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SOBER, SORRY, ASHAMED

Turns Out to be an Aero Machinist Who Hurt His Side and Took a Few Days and Drinks to Cure It.

Lawrence McGone's hour in the sun is over. The identity of the man who for six days posed in various New York hotels and hospitals as Victor Carlstrom, the aviator, was discovered yesterday morning, and late in the afternoon he left the city, broke and disconsolate, his last words an expression of determination to get a job and pay back the men and the institutions who had given him money or accommodations during his masquerade, and who refused to prosecute him when it ended.

The mysterious pseudo-Carlstrom, who knew so much about the aviator and about the affairs of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, was only last week a machinist in the Curtiss plant at Buffalo. Before that he had been a soldier, a sailor, a newspaper man, he had worked at the Government aviation station in San Diego, he knew many of the leading aviators of the country. But he was only a machinist. He had had plentiful opportunity to see the notoriety, the fame, the praise, the money that came to successful aviators of the Curtiss staff. And he could not help envying the men who got riches and fame, and who seemed to be in nowise different from himself except that they knew how to fly. So when he got a few days off, with a full pocket, he decided to personate Carlstrom, whom he knew.

Last week, according to McGone's story, he hurt his side in a fall in the Curtiss factory, and decided to take a few days to recover. The Curtiss officials offered to give him medical attention, but he had some money saved and preferred to get it for himself. And he had been nervous, too, for some time back, so he thought that a few days' idleness would do him good.

So on Friday of last week he quit work. That night, he admits, he drank a good deal; and the next day found him in New York telling the management of the Hotel Manhattan that he was Victor Carlstrom, the aviator. "I didn't know what I was doing," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday. "That is, I didn't at first. But they all treated me fine; everybody seemed to be anxious to do anything they could to help me out. I never asked anybody for any money; such loans as I got were offered without my request. I had $170 of my own when I left Buffalo, but it all went.

"I was in St. Luke's Hospital when I came to and realized what I had done, and there was never a man more ashamed of himself. But I'd gone so far then and I'd got into connection with so many people that I didn't see any way out; I thought I might as well go on with it. By that time my nerves were pretty well gone, too. I didn't know what I was doing; and the thing I hate worst about it, now that I can take a look at what I did, is getting Carlstrom in wrong."

The story of McGone's career in the Hotel Manhattan, St. Luke's Hospital, and Flower Hospital, and of the favor which he received from an official of an aircraft company who never saw him, but talked to him over the telephone under the impression that he was Carlstrom, was told in yesterday's TIMES. That story took the chronicle up to 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at which hour the man who would be an aviator, even for a few days, left Flower Hospital and disappeared.

Later on that evening he appeared in a fraternal club and asked for the name of a reliable doctor. He was sent eventually to a doctor in West 109th Street, who looked him over, found that he was suffering from nervous weakness, and learned, as other doctors had learned, of the injury to his side. This doctor sent him to Miss Alston's House for Private Patients, at 26 West Sixty-first Street, where he was registered as Victor Carlstrom, the aviator, and where, as at the other hospitals, he ordered a private room and two nurses. He was still there yesterday morning when Miss G. M. W. Ryan, the Superintendent, read the story of the pseudo-Carlstrom in THE TIMES. She notified THE TIMES and then told the patient he must indicate ability to pay for his room if he wanted to stay longer.

McGone had three dollars; the hospital took that in partial payment for his bill, and he went out into the street with only a quarter left of the several hundred dollars which had passed through his hands in the few days of his trance. The managers of the institutions where he had obtained luxurious accommodations, and the man who had advanced money to him under the impression that he was aiding Victor Carlstrom, said they wanted to take no action against him; and later in the afternoon, with a little more money lent him by a chance acquaintance, he left town, as he asserted, to get another start.

"I didn't know what I was doing," he declared again and again. "It was just that I saw that Carlstrom and these other guys were getting away with everything, and I wanted—well, I always did want to be an aviator; a real one, not a phony one. So when I went off my head I guess that was the first thing that popped into my mind. I'm going to try to get a job and square myself with the people that I imposed on; and after that I'm going to try to get on as machinist at some aviation school and see what I can pick up. Some day I'm going to be a regular aviator."

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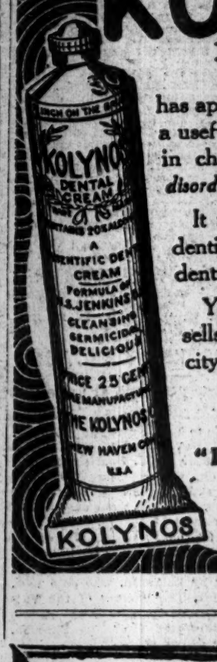

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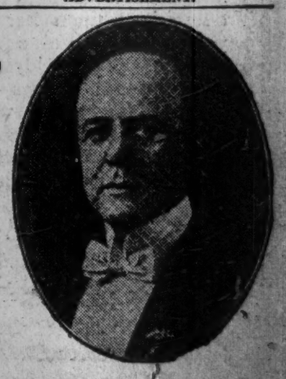

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At the same meeting Captain William L. Rodgers, U. S. N., read a paper on submarines, in the course of which he indorsed the policy of the Navy Department which favors the construction of submarines of about 500 tons displacement as "the proper and logical vessel" for the coast defense arm of the navy.

The meeting at which these papers were read was one of the largest attended in the history of the society, and among those attending were many of the best known naval architects, ship builders, naval constructors, and marine engineers in the country.

Constructor Gatewood's paper was entitled, "Military and Technical Considerations of Battleship Design." The whole history of warship design, he said, had been a long series of steps in increased displacement and armament.

"Under modern conditions," said Constructor Gatewood, "the gun is the principal weapon of the battleship and concentration of superior gunfire at the decisive point at the critical time is always the key to victory.

"As long as the gun continues to be the major weapon, the main function of the battleship will be to provide the best possible platform on which to bring it into action. Our guns should possess greater power and destructive effect than those of our most probable enemy, and, since they are now no larger, we must allow for even greater calibres than we have heretofore used. While it is true that in penetrative effect the fourteen-inch gun at probable battle ranges can pierce any armor that it is practicable to mount in a ship, still, if we accept the principle of maximum destructive effect, we are led almost inevitably to a sixteen-inch calibre. Such a gun is well within the limits of the present state of the ordnance art.

Financial Burden on Other Powers.

"There is a further reason why we, of all nations, should adopt the larger calibre. Such a gun materially increases displacement and cost. When the present war is over we shall be the richest of nations, and therefore best able to afford the outlay incident to the adoption of the larger gun. Politically, therefore, this may be highly advisable, because of the depressing financial effect on possible enemies similar to that occasioned by the construction of the dreadnought class by England."

He added that since the ultimate purpose of war was "the disruption and destruction of the organized forces of the enemy," the purpose of the United States battleship fleet was "neither the defense of our coast, the blockade of the enemy's fleet in his ports, the capture of seacoast forts, nor even the command of the sea.'

"Its mission," he continued—"and it is its sole mission—is battle, the complete and relentless destruction of the enemy's battle fleet. Superiority can be obtained most certainly, and at a much less cost per gun, by concentration of fighting power in large units."

Captain Rodgers, discussing the submarine activities in the present war in Europe, referred to Germany's failure to wrest the control of the sea, by the use of submarines, from Great Britain and her allies. In its essential nature he described the submarine as "the defensive weapon of the weak." So far as is known submarines, he said, had accomplished little or nothing during the present war when acting in company with the main battle fleets of the belligerents.

"The evidence of the present war as to submarines may be summarized by saying that on both sides they have obtained a degree of success in defense," said Captain Rodgers, "to the extent of forbidding the approach of the main fleets of both sides to hostile coasts."

Of the submarine as an American weapon, Captain Rodgers asserted:

"The geographic situation of the United States, with a very extended coastline, much of which is remote from possible enemies and borders great oceans, is very different from that of the present combatants, who are separated by comparatively narrow waters and confront each other at relatively short ranges. As we have seen, the submarine is essentially a defensive arm. It finds least opportunity when it meets its enemy in the open sea with full freedom for manoeuvre. On the contrary, the submarine is favored when its enemy approaches a hostile shore, where his freedom of manoeuvre is hampered by the proximity of the coast and his advantage of speed is thereby partially counterbalanced.

Lake Says Germans Used His Ideas.

"Therefore it does not seem desirable that our navy should attempt to establish a defensive cordon of submarines far from our coasts in midocean. For a time held there will be long; its distance from shore will require much time to arrive at and return from station, necessitating excessive numbers of ships. The enemy has no objective in midocean and will not wait there. If he is attacked in that neighborhood by submarines he has the advantage of full opportunity to manoeuvre freely at high speed.

"On the other hand, our submarines will gain on every one of the above-mentioned points if they are used for local coast defense and do not go far off shore—say not more than a day's run. They may well expect to maintain a strip of coastal waters fairly free from the enemy and available for coast navigation, as do the English at the present time. Thus the size and type of coast-defense submarines of about 500 tons now favored by our Navy Department seems the proper and logical one for American use."

Simon Lake, the submarine builder, told how the Germans had seized on his ideas for a seagoing submersible cruiser of the U-53 type. He also said that the submarine, in his belief, would bring about peace within the next year, and that "no nation can any longer claim to be mistress of the seas."

Mr. Lake said that he had no inside information, but it was his opinion that the appearance off Newport of the U-53 was an object lesson, and that six submersibles of that type could effectively shut off all commerce operating near our waters from Europe.

Other interesting papers read yesterday were Captain A. P. Niblack's "On the Need of Naval Stations and Bases;" Elmer A. Sperry's "On the Gyroscope," and papers on various subjects by Robert P. Massa, Professor H. C. Sadler, Professor E. M. Bragg, W. L. R. Emmet, and H. P. Frear.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Six Lots Bring $13,645 at Sotheby's Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The sale of the library of Major R. W. Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, was concluded today at Sotheby's, with a total of $20,565 for the lots sold. Six lots were disposed of today for a total of $13,645.

Lot No. 98, consisting of Horae B. V. M., (Heures de l'Usage de Chartres, avec le Calendrier,) printed on vellum, was bought by Leighton, who paid $555.

Lot 157, The History of the Valorous and Wittie Knight-Errant of the Mancha, translated from the Spanish, was sold to Leiter for $1,000.

Lot 217, the Apocalypsis S. Joannis Apostoli, Block-Book of the Fifteenth Century, on forty-eight blocks, impressed on one side only, went to Quaritch for $4,750.

Lot No. 218, Birds of America, by Audubon, was sold to Stevens for $290.

Lot No. 281, William Caxton's Cato, translated into English by Mayster Benet Burgh, late Archedeken of Colchester, was bought by Sabin for $4,050.

Lot No. 272, de Divinis Institutionibus adversus gentes el alia Opera, by Lactantius, was sold to Quaritch for $3,000.

OUR LITERARY TASTE SEVERELY CENSURED

National Institute of Arts and Letters Told That American Fiction Is Amateurish.

GIBES AT "LADY NOVELIST"

W. C. Brownell, Critic, Finds the Public Without Standards for Judging Authors' Work.

The American public's literary taste and some of the writers who have been indorsed by the general public were castigated by authors and critics who spoke at yesterday's session of the National Institute of Arts and Letters at the Ritz-Carlton. William Crary Brownell, the critic, spoke on "Standards," and was caustic about American taste. He did not mention individuals except to illustrate the public's alleged failure to hold good standards.

"I know of no English short-story writer of her rank who gives me the positive delight that Edna Ferber does—or did. But why should we play all the time? Why should we bracket O. Henry's immensely clever 'expanded anecdotes,' as Mrs. Gerould calls them, with the incisive cameos carved out of the very substance of life taken seriously, however limitedly, by a consummate artist like Maupassant?

No Standards of Culture.

"Such fixed stars of our fiction as Henry James and Mr. Howells are perfectly comparable with their European contemporaries, but I am speaking of the present day—not of the day before yesterday.

"And how are we to have a standard of culture, of solidity, of intellectual seriousness, in fine, as exacting as that to which a Scandinavian novelist, for instance, is held—a standard to which such rather solitary writers as Mrs. Wharton in prose and Mrs. Dargan in poetry, having the requisite talent and equipment, instinctively conform—if our public is so given over to the elation of emotion as to frown impatiently on any standard of severity, or, owing to its dread of conventionality, on any standard whatever?

"We are constantly assisting at the bath of beauty in the company of lady novelists to whom the process must seem less sensational than to us."

Writers who did not take good care never to go over the heads of the public were sure to be discarded as "highbrows," and, he continued, a "terrible little learning is enough to incur the damnatory title of highbrow."

Too Clever in These Days.

"Every one is clever nowadays," he continued. "We are perhaps suffering from a surfeit of cleverness, since, being merely clever, it is impossible to be clever enough. Our cleverness is apt to stop short of imagination and rest contentedly in invention, forgetful of Shelley's reminder that the Muses are the daughters of Memory. Columbus himself invented nothing, but the children of his discovery have imperfectly shared the ruling passion to which they owe their existence. New discoveries in life are hardly to be expected of those who take its portrayal so lightly as to neglect its existing maps and charts.

"And this is why our current fiction seems so experimental, so speculative, so amateurish in its portrayal of life, why it seems so immature. In one word, compared, grade for grade, with that of Europe. The contrast is as sensible in a page as in a volume in any confrontation of the two."

Jesse Lynch Williams submitted but did not read his paper on "American Solemnity" because of the lateness of the hour. In it he said:

"The best of our American satire—you may imagine how I hesitate to admit this belief here and now—is to be found in the columns of our 'vulgar newspapers,' adjacent to articles dealing with the common history of the day, mingling with advertisements of breakfast food."

William Roscoe Thayer, author of the "Life of John Hay," spoke. Will H. Low read a paper, and Richard Burton read a poem.

Edwin Howland Blashfield, President of the institute, presided, and presented the institute's medal to John Burroughs, as announced on Thursday night. The members of the institute and the American Academy of Arts and Letters were guests of the Hispanic Society in the afternoon.

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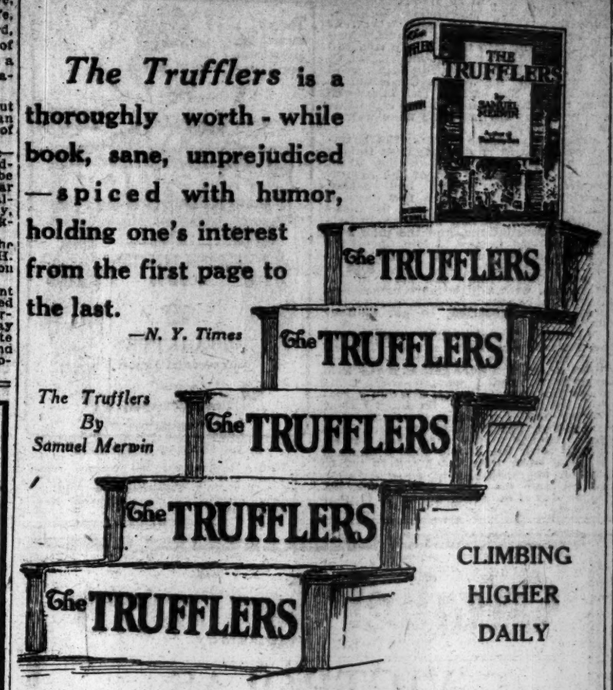

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ALLIED BAZAAR GAVE $477,476 FOR RELIEF

Report by Finance Committee Shows That Expenses of the Fete Were $171,199.

$52,390 IN ASSETS ON HAND

This Includes $7,890 in Cash and Articles Bought to be Resold, Worth $45,000—Rent $40,000.

Edward J. Williams, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Allied Bazaar held at the Grand Central Palace in June last, issued last night the first statement of the finances of the fête. The statement shows total receipts of $701,065.52, expenses of $171,199.19, distributed for war relief, $477,475.58, and a balance of $7,890.75 on hand. In the assets are included articles not yet disposed of, valued at $45,000, and in the expenses are included expenditures of about $75,000 for articles which were bought to be resold.

The statement of the bazaar profits comes as a disappointment to those interested who had been led to believe that $1,500,000 had been realized, that being the estimate made public by the publicity agents at the close of the fête. If the $75,000 expended for goods to be resold is counted as an expense, the statement shows a total expense of about 24 per cent.; if the $75,000 is not counted, the expenses amount to about 14 per cent.

Aside from the cost of articles bought to be resold, the highest single expense, according to an analysis made by Mr. Williams, was the rent of Grand Central Palace. The International Exposition Company, agent for the building, received between $38,000 and $40,000, Mr. Williams said, for the use of the place for twenty-one days. This included the cost of the booths and other arrangements for the fête, which were furnished by the Exposition Company. The ordinary rental of the Grand Central Palace is $1,000 a day for the main floor, but the bazaar used most of two other floors, in addition to having the booths provided.

Percentage of Receipts for Rent.

The Exposition Company received, it was said, 10 per cent. of the first $100,000 taken in, and a sliding scale of percentages for the rest of the receipts. Mr. Williams thought this arrangement was what had given rise to the report that the "promoters" had got a "rake off" of 10 per cent. on the bazaar's receipts. He said he hoped the official explanation would assure every one interested that there had been no "promoters" connected with the bazaar, unless it was the Exposition Company, and that what that concern had done was satisfactory to those who had the bazaar in charge. He added that a large item of expense had been the rental of several hundred cash registers and ticket machines. Another item of expense was for cashiers, who had to be hired.

In connection with the expense, it is recalled that the official program said on its fourth page, "for every dollar taken at the bazaar goes practically intact to some war relief charity." Further on on the same page it was said: "It is probable that a charity affair of this bigness has never been heretofore conducted with such a small deduction from the receipts for operating expenses."

The statement shows that each of the three large bodies interested in the bazaar—the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the National Allied Relief Commission, and the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies—received $115,000 for distribution in relief work. Thirty-six other organizations received varying amounts, representing, it was said, 50 per cent. of the receipts at the booths which were conducted by those societies. The largest of the contributions here $18,188.81, to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, and $30,175.08 to the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. This included an item of $14,258.49 set down as "purchases and expenses."

The $45,000 in unsold articles consists mostly of paintings, which the bazaar management expects to sell in the near future.

The statement issued by Mr. Williams follows:

THE ALLIED BAZAAR.

Statement, Nov. 17, 1916.

Receipts.

Gross cash proceeds	$656,065.52
Estimated value paintings and other articles on hand unsold	45,000.00
	$701,065.52
Unpaid bills, including duty on articles imported, $1,300.	

Disbursements.

Cost of articles purchased for resale and expenses	$171,199.19
Distributed to participating societies, $477,475.58, as follows:	
American Ambulance Hospital in Paris	18,188.81
American Ambulance Hospital in Russia	1,472.04
American Artists' Committee of One Hundred	1,125.62
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief	2,067.97
American Committee for Training Maimed Soldiers	471.13
American Fund for French Wounded	4,912.04
American Ouvroir Fund	449.77
American Women's War Relief Fund	1,000.00
Australian War Relief Fund	5,839.62
Belgian Refugees' Knitting Industry	951.06
Book of the Nine Allies	10,860.73
British - American War Relief Fund	2,347.13
B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, including purchase and expenses, $14,258.49	30,175.08
Comite pour les Gens Desinteresses Francais	1,061.04
Commission for Relief in Belgium	115,000.00
French Cookery Fund	227.67
French Heroes' Fund	922.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	1,161.10
International Red Cross Institution League	3,282.95
Lady Ross Fund	1,848.06
Lafayette Fund	840.25
Le Lyceum	1,266.93
Le Paquet du Soldat	2,977.73
Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine	3,876.84
Mass. Booth of the Allied Bazaar	1,025.52
Musical Instrument Fund	64.59
National Allied Relief Committee	115,000.00
North Carolina Relief for Commission in Belgium	942.79
Orphelinat des Armees	1,907.37
Secours National	1,166.61
Serbian Relief Fund	1,188.94
Surgical Dressings Committee	5,374.13
Syrian Mount Lebanon Society	290.54
369th Battalion, C. E. F.	718.89
Vacation War Relief Committee	3,436.18
Vestiare des Blessees	946.15
Villiers Fund	1,123.89
War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies	115,000.00
Wounded Allies Relief Committee	3,658.89
Cash on deposit	$6,204.34
Check in hand	1,186.41
	7,390.75
Estimated value paintings and other articles on hand unsold	45,000.00
	$761,065.52

(Signed) E. J. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Finance Committee, Allied Bazaar.

The statement answers the report that there has been none of the bazaar money sent to Europe. It shows that more than $477,000 has been appropriated to that use, and that there is only about $7,000 in the hands of the Finance Committee, exclusive of the unsold articles.

$730,197 IN TEUTON WAR AID.

Management of Bazaar Held Last March Issues Financial Report.

A complete statement of the receipts and expenses, also a disposition of the funds raised by the bazaar held for the benefit of war sufferers of the Central Powers at Madison Square Garden from March 11 to March 23, last, has just been issued by the bazaar management. It shows total receipts of $788,-058.81, consisting of cash donations, booth sales, admission fees, restaurant and bar, concerts, theatrical performances, coatroom privilege, programs, and interest on deposits. The total expenses are shown to have been $58,681.79, for rent of Madison Square Garden and Theatre, decorations, lighting, booths, platforms, printed matter, postage, insurance, fire patrol, watchmen, &c. The net returns from the enterprise are stated as $730,197.02.

This sum, according to the statement, was disposed of as follows by June 30 last: To Germany, $400,125; to Austria-Hungary, $216,200; to Turkey, $72,750; to Bulgaria, $36,875, leaving a balance of $2,697.02 still in hand.

The statement was signed by J. P. Meyer, Treasurer, and Charles Froeb, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

MOSS FOR DRESSING WOUNDS

Brilliant-Hued Carpet of Scotch Mountains Put to Merciful Use.

All Americans and other tourists who have visited Scotland and the north of England have waxed enthusiastic over the beautiful coloring of the moors and mountains which present to the eye a riot of tints—pink, crimson, yellow, green and russet. This is furnished by sphagnum moss with which, literally, the countryside is carpeted, for it is as luxuriously soft to the feet as it is a delight to the vision.

From an appeal issued by the Aberdeen Sphagnum Moss Joint Committee it appears that this moss is being furnished in great quantities for surgical dressings by this organization to the hospitals in Britain, France, Macedonia, Egypt, Italy, Mesopotamia and elsewhere. A department for sublimating these dressings has been established and the committee is considering a plan to compress the moss by machinery into flat sheets, in which form it is light and portable and eminently suitable for dressing stations, field ambulances, &c., and for transport overseas to distant hospitals where surgical dressings are sorely needed.

Contributions to aid and extend this work should be sent to Mrs. Percy Bate, Aberdeen Sphagnum Moss Store, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Winners at the Italian Bazaar.

Winners of the various competitions at the recent Italian Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace were announced at the Italian Club, 117 West Forty-eighth Street, last evening. Two automobiles were among the things awarded. One went to Mrs. E. Lewis, 160 Claremont Avenue, and Nicolo Tocco of 7 McDougal Alley took the other car. A gold watch was drawn by Mrs. Agresti, 1,339 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn; Sister Maria Virginia of 10 Charlton Street won a cushion; a phonograph went to Louis Masson, 127 East Seventy-fourth Street, and a divan cushion and cover to Blanch Martin, 238 West Forty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Grivetti, the Rev. Di Pietro, V. Ciccia, Signor Silipigni, and Pasquale Nardi were on the committee in charge.

Paris Sale for War Relief.

The American Girls' Aid, which distributes clothing and funds through the War Relief Clearing House for the Allies, has just received from Paris lingeries and blouses in the latest models and a large assortment of French dolls. These are to be on sale next Friday afternoon, from 2 until 7 o'clock, at the Biltmore, under the auspices of the Aid and the Captain Robert Nichols Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLONEL MAY VISIT SAMOA.

Considering February Trip with Wife—To Fiji, Too, Perhaps.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 17.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt learned with displeasure today that some one had divulged his plan to visit Samoa in the South Seas next February, and tonight he asserted that he wasn't even sure of going. If he does go, and the prospects are that he will, Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany him, and the journey will include none of the strenuous activities that marked his wanderings in Uganda and up the River of Doubt.

"The trip is planned simply as a rest trip for myself and Mrs. Roosevelt," said the Colonel this evening. "It is to be entirely private, and we shall go, if we go, direct to Samoa and shall return after a short stay there."

Colonel Roosevelt insisted that the trip would include no social activities either going or coming. He selected Samoa because it is highly spoken of by physicians as above the average in climate. There are numerous extinct volcanoes to be explored. The Colonel may visit the Fiji Islands also, which are only a few hundred miles from Samoa and on which there are health springs. In Samoa there are hills of considerable height and a lot of wilderness which might be expected to attract one of the Colonel's proclivities.

His first exploring trip into unknown lands was in 1909, when he went into the jungle of East Africa, emerging a year later with many specimens of animal life and much zoological information. In 1913 he went once more at the head of an exploring expedition which entered the Brazilian wilderness and explored a tributary of the Madeira River for 600 miles. It was on this trip that the Colonel discovered the now famous River of Doubt.

MRS. BRITTON ASKS DIVORCE

Owner of St. Louis Ball Team Files Second Suit for Decree.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Helene Robinson Britton, owner of the St. Louis National League baseball team, brought suit here today to divorce Schuyler P. Britton, President of the club.

Mrs. Britton asks for the custody of the children. Her petition states they were married in 1910 and that they separated on Nov. 13, 1916.

She sued Britton for a divorce in Cleveland in 1911, but they had a reconciliation about the time she became owner of the ball club through inheritance.

Bernhard to Aid Ambulance Corps.

Sarah Bernhardt is to appear at the performance to be given Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, at the Strand Theatre for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps in France. The entertainment is being arranged by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Fannie Cottenet and Miss Elizabeth Marbury and to their invitation to Mme. Bernhardt the Consul General of France and other distinguished Frenchmen added their requests.

Motion pictures of the young men of the corps at their work will be shown.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Seapegoats," a new drama by Carlyle Moore, author of "Stop Thief," was acted for the first time last night in Norwalk, Conn. Edmund Breese played the principal role and others in the cast were Lillian Kemble, Carleton Macy, Isabelle Howe, Henry Duggan, Hugh Cameron, Blanche Shirley, James Crane, and Robert Fraser.

The performance of "Fiora Bella" at the Casino Monday night will be for the benefit of the Emergency National School of Music.

Maud Allan, who appeared here in dance recitals several weeks ago, has signed a contract to enter vaudeville. She and her company, including her orchestra, will begin a seven weeks' engagement at the Palace Monday, Nov. 27.

Governor Charles S. Whitman has been sent a letter signed by more than 100 stage children asking him to open the bazaar to be given by the Stage Children's Fund at the McAlpin Hotel Nov. 24 and 25.

Helen Rawson has been added to the cast of "Such Is Life," and Beth Lydy to the cast of "Her Soldier Boy," two of the forthcoming Shubert productions.

Frank Keenan, who recently returned from two years spent in the West acting for the movies, will take part in the testimonial performance to F. F. Mackay at the New Amsterdam next Friday afternoon.

A theatre party in honor of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, was given last night at the Hippodrome. The party occupied three proscenium boxes. At the end of the second act Sir Robert was taken back stage to see the stage set for the ice ballet.

A miniature replica of the German submarine Deutschland was introduced in the submarine scene at the Century last night. It was intended to have the boat on hand for the opening performance, but after the manner of submarines it found the journey from the Urban studios near Easton a difficult one.

Daly's Theatre, which has been buffeted about between various forms of amusement recently, will try burlesque again beginning Monday. Ben F. Kahn, who runs the Union Square, has taken over the historic playhouse.

'ROSENKAVALIER' BRILLIANTLY GIVEN

Edith Mason as Sophie the Only Change in Strauss Opera Cast of Last Season.

HER PERFORMANCE CHARMS

Mme. Hempel Excels as the Princess—Mme. Ober the Cavalier—Mr. Bodanzky Conducts.

DER ROSENKAVALIER, opera, by Richard Strauss. At the Metropolitan Opera House.	
The Princess Werdenberg	Frieda Hempel
Baron Ochs	Otto Goritz
Octavian	Margarete Ober
Von Faninal	Hermann Weil
Sophie	Edith Mason
Marianne	Vera Curtis
Valzacchi	Albert Reiss
Annina	Marie Mattfeld
Commissary of Police	Carl Schlegel
Conductor	Artur Bodanzky

Strauss's opera "Der Rosenkavalier," brought thus early into the season at the Metropolitan Opera House—it was given last evening there—seems to show vitality. It is entering now upon its fourth season here. To be sure, those not in the secret of the management can never be sure how much continued performances of Strauss's operas indicate vitality by pleasing the public and how much they mean conditions imposed by contract with the composer and his representatives, who are both astute and severe in their requirements. But "Der Rosenkavalier" has elements that make for the great enjoyment of the listeners, as well as others that make for disgust and weariness. It is in its best portions the best of the composer's recent works.

Emotions are mingled in listening to "Der Rosenkavalier." There are passages in it of great beauty, passages of feeling and emotion, of teeming life, of delicate and subtle evocation of mood. There are long and wearisome passages of rude and elementary horseplay; matter no better than much that has been long discarded from theatres of the second class, and that would not be tolerated in them. The ostensibly comic scenes in the opera are, for the most part, tiresome to the cultivated audiences that listen in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The first act is the finest of the three in texture, musical as well as dramatic, with its spirit of dramatic emotion at the beginning melting to one of comedy with the coming of Baron Ochs, and again to one of pensive reflection in the Princess's rather mournful monologue, one of the most poetical passages of the opera. There is nothing in it, however, more original, more brilliant, than the entrance of the Rosenkavalier at the beginning of the second act, bearing the silver rose. Then depression sets in with the extravagant doings of the boorish suitor; and depression extends well through the last act, until the lyrical passage that brings the work to its close. Strauss shows, as he has shown before and since, his lack of a sense of proportion in the piling up of an orchestral uproar that might be an announcement of Armageddon.

Judicious pruning by Mr. Bodansky has mitigated something of this and his conception of the tempos has given the performance something more of expeditious movement than it had at first. The performance last evening had most of the excellences that have previously been admired in it. It still remains a brilliant conquest of many difficulties and complications on the stage and in the orchestra. The cast is the same as that which was heard in it last season; and with the exception of Miss Mason, who is the third singer put into the part of Sophie, shows the same principal singers who took part in the opening performance three years ago. This part of Sophie is a killing one in the demands it makes upon a soprano voice of the lightness and timbre suitable for its expression, and the distinctive results upon the delicate organ of Miss Anna Case, who was the first representative of Sophie in this performance, will be remembered. Miss Mason is the most successful of the representatives of this part, and she realises much that can be made of it, in a charmingly demure impersonation.

Mme. Hempel gives a truly distinguished performance as the Princess; beautifully sung, for she was in her finest voice last evening, and beautifully representing the emotions of the aging voluptuary, whose charms are slipping away from her. The fire and dash and comic spirit of Mme. Ober are wholly suggestive of the character of the ardent Rosenkavalier, though they sometimes have unfavorable effects on her singing. And Mr. Goritz's Baron Ochs is conceived and carried out on the lines of broad comedy that are required. Mr. Bodanzky conducted with fire, and obtained a performance effective and finished.

GERMANS GIVE NEW PLAYS.

'Theodore & Co.' at Bandbox; 'Der Liebe Augustin' at Irving Place.

The Irving Place and the Bandbox Theatres, under the management of Rudolf Christians and Hans Bartsch, are both offering new bills. At the latter playhouse "Theodore & Co.," a farce by Erich Motz, was produced last night, and the preceding night Leo Fall's operetta, "Der Liebe Augustin," was presented at the Irving Place.

"Theodore & Co." is a lively farce that tells the story of a clever young scamp who involves his uncle in some embarrassing situations and makes the affairs profitable to himself and his equally conscienceless accomplices. It has something of the flavor of antebellum French farce, and if it is amusing in some of the complications it builds up it is likewise unmoral. The principal roles are played by Annie Rub-Foerster, Aranka Eben, Christian Rub, Wilhelm Muelhan, John Feistel, and Karl Ziegold.

"Der Liebe Augustin" was sung three years ago at the Casino by a company that included May De Sousa as the prima dona, and De Wolf Hopper, George MacFarlane, and Arthur Cunningham, that reliable Gilbert and Sullivan trio, which at that time had temporarily exhausted the operettas of those masters and were looking for other worlds to conquer. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the version presented at the Casino, under the title of "Lieber Augustin," was a thoroughly Americanised one, prepared by Edgar Smith.

Mr. Christians's players give a spirited performance of the operetta. Particularly excellent is Hanns Lingen, a young comedian, who made his first appearance in this country early in the season in "Wie einst im Mai." Mr. Lingen is that rare combination—a clever actor, graceful dancer, and fair singer. His impersonation of the eccentric young Prince Nicola is an excellent bit of character acting. Hanns Unterkircher, Magda Saecky, Kate Herold, and Ernst Robert are among the other principals. Mr. Fall's score is rich in melody and is excellently played by the house orchestra conducted by Victor Wagner.

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MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.
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15¢ EACH 6 FOR 80¢

ADELAIDE FISCHER SINGS.

A Recital of Old and Modern Music —Isolde Menges Plays.

Recitals were given yesterday by Adelaide Fischer, soprano, in Aeolian Hall in the afternoon and by Isolde Menges, violinist, in the same hall in the evening. These were in addition to the repeated program of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie and Yvette Guilbert's matinée.

Miss Fischer made her début here two seasons ago with favorable results and in yesterday's recital she displayed the qualities which were formerly in evidence, although it seemed she lacked a little of the vocal freshness she then possessed. Her program comprised some old music and some modern songs in French, Robert Kahn's "Seven Songs with Trio Accompaniment," and a group of songs in English by MacDowell, Brückler, Turney-Salter, and Speller. Kahn's songs, which were given with the assistance of Alexander Bloch, violinist; James Liebling, 'cellist, and Alexander Rihm, the accompanist of the afternoon, were very agreeable specimens of fluent and unforced composing. The instrumental accompaniment did not seem to add a great deal, except possibly in "In der Mondnacht," where it contributed an atmospheric suggestion. Mr. Rihm's accompaniments were excellent.

In the evening Isolde Menges gave her second violin recital in Aeolian Hall. She had formerly been heard with orchestra in two compositions in the larger form. Her playing last night, to piano accompaniment and with a program of wider diversity than her first, served to bring out more strongly the deficiencies in her playing that were then to be noticed along with her many good points. Her first number, Brahms's sonata in D minor, was not particularly well played. The violinist did not go very far below the surface, nor did she put much variety of expression into her playing. Besides the sonata she played some older music in various arrangements. Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, Saint-Saëns's "Havanaise," and Brahms's Hungarian Dances in B minor and E minor in the arrangements of Joachim. Richard Epstein, as usual, made the accompaniments significant.

LEAGUE AIDS DRAMA YEAR.

Will Give a Performance of Excerpts from American Plays.

The Drama League yesterday announced the plans for the performance of excerpts from American plays to be given next month as a part of its observance of the coming year as American Drama Year. The performance will be staged under the direction of Arthur Hopkins and the settings will be designed by Robert Edmond Jones, who designed the settings for Nijinsky's production of "Til Eulenspiegel" and Mr. Hopkins's current production of "Good Gracious Annabelle" at the Republic. These two are being assisted by William Seymour, and the three have tendered their services.

The entertainment will consist of three acts and two interludes. The first act will include scenes from Royall Tyler's "The Contrast," William Dunlap's "André," and Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion." The second act will include scenes from Frank Mayo's "Davy Crockett," Charles Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," and Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah." A scene from James Herne's "Shore Acres" and Clyde Fitch's "The Girl with the Green Eyes" will make up the third act, bringing the drama to the modern period. The committee has restricted the plays to those by American authors no longer living.

The interludes will present famous characters from other American plays, impersonated whenever possible by actors connected by birth or association with the authors of the characters or the players who created them.

Frazee Out of Longacre Theatre.

H. H. Frazee, who recently purchased the Boston American League baseball team with Hugh Ward, has sold his interest in the Longacre Theatre to G. M. Anderson, L. Lawrence Weber, and F. Ray Comstock. Mr. Anderson has held an interest in the theatre since last August. Mr. Frazee will retire temporarily from the play-producing field in order to devote his time to his baseball club. At the end of the next baseball season he expects to produce some more plays. The change in the ownership of the Longacre will not affect William Collier's engagement there in "Nothing But the Truth."

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JUST NORTH of COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Matinee Today 2:15
Charles Dillingham & Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., present
The Century Girl
World's Greatest Musical Show
CHOICE FIRST BALCONY SEATS . . . $1.00
300 Excellent Seats at 75c
527 Good Seats at 50c
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Note: Concert Nightly, Morning's Band 8 o'clock. Curtain 8:20 Sharp.

HIPPODROME
MAT. TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA and 1000 Others.

PARK THEA., 59th St. & 7th Ave. 1:45 & 8:15.
"MASQUE OF LIFE"
FILM OF 1001 THRILLS.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S Majestic Kids & Dress Rehearsal. Overture. Mlle. Rhea & Jack Lackaye, Whiting & Burt, Emmy's Pets, Lew Hoffman & Co., Ollie & Nan Hopkins.

TREASURE ISLAND Punch & Judy Theatre, 44 E. of B'way. Matinees Today & Fri. 2:30. Circle 1284. 299th Time. Seats $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

RIALTO ELLISON'S FIRST is active. Wm. S. Hart—"The Devil's Double." Charles Chaplin in—"Carmen." Triangle Broadway at 42d St.

STRAND Mat. Today at 2:15. Mme. Petrova in "The Undying Flame." Mat. Today & Tomorrow. Marie Doro in "Oh, Boy!" Rivoli Orch. Dinnerstedt.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66 W. 66th St. Phone 6460 Col. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught. Admission 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. STAR AND GARTER SHOW

Bramhall Playhouse "Keeping Up Appearances" Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Ave. Evening 8:15 sharp. Tel. 6460 Mad. Sq.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY 25c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Thurs. 2:30.
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BEGINNING Next Mon. Night Seats Now on Sale.
WILLIAM HARRIS, SR. and JR., Present
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A MYSTERY MELODRAMA BY BAYARD VEILLER.
Author of "WITHIN THE LAW."

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG

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PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:30 LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:45.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:25. Seats Six Weeks in Advance.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

PRINCESS 39th & B'way. Daily & Sun. 2:30 to 7 PM. Reserved Seats at 8:30. OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY in THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME. Popular Prices—Popular Prices.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
WM. HODGE in FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN
SUN. Continuous 2 to 7. Reserved Seats at 8:30. OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES Kitchener's Great Army in The Battle of the Somme Pop. Prices.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th.

LONGACRE MATINEE TODAY, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
SUN. Continuous 2 to 7. Reserved Seats at 8:30. OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES Kitchener's Great Army in The Battle of the Somme Pop. Prices.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Lina Abarbanell Smashing Biz Success. Flora Bella.

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Seagon's ONE Substantial Play
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success,
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TO-DAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

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THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
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SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30 MONDAY MAT. at 2:45
CHILDREN and FLOWERS
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Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. Mats. Every Day. Mike DONLIN & Mazie McHALE, HALL'S MUSICAL MINSTRELS, MABEL McKINLEY, others. 25c, 35c, 50c. ALL SEATS RESERVED

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Amazing!
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THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50.) ORCHESTRA CONCERT Conductor, Hageman. ELMAN Russian Violinist. BRASLAU MIDDLETON
Next Mon. at 8:15. Magic Flute. Kurt, Rappold, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Gertz, Reiss, Althouse, Schlegel. Cond., Bodansky.
Wed. at 8:15. Pearl Fishers. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, 1st Time. Iphigenia. Kurt, Rappold; Sembach, Well, Braun. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. at 8:15. Brooklyn Academy of Music. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3. Schumann Chopin Recital HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 20, at 3. Piano Recital by LOUIS CORNELL
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR NOVAES
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3. SONG RECITAL
Sembrich
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin) Seats $1 to $2.50, at Carnegie Hall Box Office. — MGT. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30.
John Powell
PIANO RECITAL

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1916.

AMERICAN SHIPPING PROSPECTS.

The purchase of a $15,000,000 shipbuilding concern is not a large matter as business affairs go nowadays. Its significance is increased by the fact that the names of the buyers are a guarantee that there will be no difficulties of a financial or technical nature in the way of using to the full extent whatever opportunities the future affords. It is difficult to appraise those opportunities in terms of moderation. The conditions now are like those which gave this country the primacy of wooden shipbuilding. It had the materials, the men, and the skill to take the leadership while Europe was preoccupied with the Napoleonic wars. American ships and sailors were the world's standard until the trade was lost under conditions similar to those by which it was gained. Our civil war gave the old country opportunity to regain what it had lost by the development of the iron ship. Not until within a few years has our iron trade been sufficiently developed to compete with foreign shipbuilders, but recently our abilities have been inferior to none. Nevertheless, it would have been a hard struggle to storm the trenches defended by ampler capital than ours, and by equal ability and experience. Now another war gives the same opportunity to us that we gave to our foreign competitors. In regaining control of our commerce we are merely taking our own. If we are taking advantage of the disabilities of our competitors, we are doing so only in our turn. We were good losers, not whimpering over an immense and apparently an irreparable loss. We opened the continent and abandoned the seas, perhaps losing nothing on balance through the exchange. Other nations have no such resource as was available to us, and will not easily abandon what they have so long enjoyed. Only for a short time will the ripe fruit drop into our hands. Very soon we must climb high to pick what we want in common with others.

Just now some competent observers commit themselves to greater optimism than those immediately connected with the enterprise, who say that their capacity production is contracted for through 1917. According to Marine Engineering, there are now under construction in American yards 1,500,000 tons of shipping. In sight are the demands of our navy, involving an expenditure of several hundred millions. According to STEVENSON TAYLOR, President of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the loss of shipping in the war is five million tons. That is twice the construction in the world's leading shipyards for the five years before the war, to which the United States contributed less than 10 per cent. In estimating the volume of construction from which the United States can take its share, it is further to be considered that shipping is used under present conditions without regard to deterioration. The waste above normal, and any growth of world trade, must be added to the total. Shipping is something which cannot be extemporized. It takes time to create additional facilities of construction, and more time to build ships. The question of capacity construction should include some estimate of the prolongation of the war, with the effect of increasing the loss of ships and of reducing the man power of the shipyards.

It is difficult to believe that the world can provide itself with its previous supply of shipping within ten years after the war ends. It is not possible to say what the share of the United States will be or may be. What is sure is that we can build ocean shipping as well as we can lake shipping. In that we have developed types of vessel and methods of construction which have supplied us with what we wanted on better terms than could have been met by foreign builders, even if they could have got within the fence which excluded them.

Confining remark to the sure ground of the figures of the Department of Commerce for the nine months ended with September, it appears that the value of commerce carried overseas in American bottoms has increased in that time 76 per cent., to $451,257,000. The increase under foreign flags was 70 per cent. Both increases are in values, not in tons. Accordingly, it is not to be denied that on the same standard of measurement for both classes of shipping the United States is gaining against the world. Those difficult to satisfy will regret that the gain is not larger, considering the advantages of sailing under our neutral flag. There is no discount on the profits earned by the American ships, for their earnings are not subject to the war tax collected from their competitors. The Wall Street Journal calculates that the deduction of the war tax reduces the earnings of the foreign shipping under the management of the International Mercantile Marine to equivalence with the American shipping, although the total earnings of the foreign portion are double the American earnings, and the American tonnage is only 30 per cent. of the foreign portion. That indicates concretely what a subsidy war is paying to the world's marine. Nothing that any Government can do could equal it. And hardly anything that Government could do would dim the prospect. But of need for Government help there is not a trace.

POLITICAL CARTOGRAPHY.

The Republicans have never been satisfied with the reapportionment of the Congress districts of the State made by the Democrats in 1911. They look at the map of these districts with envious eyes. How easy, by bending the lines a little here and there, to make three or four districts now Democratic surely Republican. In the last session there was much talk about it, but the New York Representatives were cold to the project. The squeak whereby the next House will be Republican seems to have swollen the politico-topographical zeal of the Republican brethren. They want a new map, a new reapportionment. Their pencils are out. If Republican districts are so regrettably scarce, why not make, say, four additional ones in this State? Why wait for the next Federal census? They need them before 1921. This is not a matter of enumeration, but of dexterous distribution of Democrats and Republicans.

All right. If reapportionment of New York Congress districts is to follow a general election instead of a Federal census, the Democrats will be resigned. It is not an admirable game, but two can play at it. It was a Democrat, then called a Republican, Governor ELBRIDGE GERRY of Massachusetts, who, just a hundred years before the New York reapportionment of 1911, signed, apparently against his convictions, a redistricting bill, and thereby maddened the Federalists, who in revenge enriched the language with a new verb.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Will the Republicans in the next session of the New York Legislature have the courage and the common sense to repeal the direct primaries law and restore the State convention? Such a purpose is attributed to the Republican leaders in the Legislature. If they carry it out, they will have reconciled to the Republican victory at the State general election even the majority of Democrats. The direct primary springs from a false theory of government. It discards representative government for the fiction of immediate popular government. It springs also from a false theory of political human nature. It assumes that the way to check or prevent boss control, to select and elect the best men for office, to make parties responsive to the will of the majority of their members and attentive to the public interest, is to make a change in the mechanics of the process. Set up the direct primary, abolish the State convention; then, with the magic aid of the interminable Australian ballot, all's well in the political world. By act of Legislature the political ideas and ideals of the voters have been elevated and purified. By wiping out a system with which they were familiar and contented you have wiped out what was or seemed evil to the generous reformers, to the believers in the millennium by jumps.

The best friends the direct primary has, apart from the political perfectionists, are the bosses and old hands. It suits them. Only from a surprising deference to the people, who are generally sick of this pretense of securing their "rule," can party chiefs be inclined to give up a device so useful to them. Who has a more cynical appreciation of the value to him in his business of the Senatorial primary than the Hon. BOIES PENROSE? In this State the blind hostility of the Republican bosslets to Governor HUGHES led them to oppose his guileless beginnings of the direct primary. What is not wanted by the bosslets ought to be wanted by the plain people. That was the argument. The folly of the professionals lent an artificial strength to the movement for a change. The professionals soon accommodated themselves to it. The new process was more hidden from the public eye, more capable of manipulation and cabal than the old. Nominations were arranged as before. The primary ratified them. The professionals usually beat the amateurs. The men who wouldn't turn out for a caucus wouldn't turn out for a primary. The politicians had it their own way. Their will was registered just the same by the expensive paraphernalia of reform. A "conference," a meeting of the party directors, took the place of the State convention.

In the latter, which can't be restored too soon, what was done was done in the light of day. No matter what "slates" were "fixed" in hotel or committee rooms by the masters of the show, there was always the opportunity for a fight on the floor. It was a responsible system. The party voters were represented by delegates. If they were not fairly represented, it was their own fault. Too many of them had kept away from the caucuses, as they keep away from the primaries. No caucus can be "packed" if a majority of the voters in the unit affected do their duty. No statute can quicken their sense of duty.

In a State convention men of similar political opinions, devoted to certain policies and candidates, meet, get acquainted, combine. Under the direct primary this open and State-wide co-operation is impossible, difficult, or ineffective. There is isolation, uncertainty. The masters know what is being done. They have arranged it. All over the State they can work in concert. Organization, unity, unity of group if they be divided, are theirs. Their opponents are fighting an essentially invisible enemy. In a State convention their delegates would meet the enemy eye to eye. Beaten or successful, majority or minority, the representatives of the party voters, the voters, the whole State sees what is going on. The old plan was open and responsible. The new is irresponsible and underhand.

When the voters are strongly interested, when their dander is up, they smash "slates," defeat candidates, have their will at the polls. From TILDEN to HUGHES, to go no further, the evidence of that power is in every memory. They can't be made to take any additional interest by statute. The direct primary has helped make the expression of their will more difficult.

All over the direct primary map of the United States you hear much the same complaint. Leaving out of consideration absurdities of law which in some States let Democrats, Socialists, and what not choose Republican candidates, and vice versa, there is a general admission that inferior candidates win in the primaries who would have small chance in a State convention, and that only rich men need apply for office. The primary campaign and the election campaign require a fat purse.

It will be a white-stone day for this State and every other State that has been submitted to the costly new-fangled humbug when the direct primary is abolished and the State convention is revived.

PROCRASTINATION.

For eleven weeks the Mexican Commission has been deliberating at New London and Atlantic City and has solved no problem. The American Commissioners, men of uncommon ability, who would have carried the parleys to a satisfactory end if that had been possible, must be almost discouraged. They have diligently prepared themselves to take up the whole question of the relations of Mexico with the United States, a question which must be settled one way or another before long, but although the Mexican members have listened politely no agreement has been reached on any branch of the subject. Lately it has been reported that Mr. CABRERA has been the only irreconcilable among the Mexican Commissioners, but by ostentatiously refusing to accede to agreements seemingly favored by his associates he may be only carrying out his appointed task.

After eleven weeks the Mexicans are agreed only on one point, that the American troops must be withdrawn from Mexico. It is said also that they demand official acknowledgment by the United States Government that the entrance of our troops was illegal. Before the sessions of the commission began we pointed out that no negotiations looking toward the removal of our troops were necessary. It was obvious then, as it is now, that when CARRANZA shows himself able and willing to protect life and property in Northern Mexico the troops would be withdrawn; that deliberations were not needed, as only prompt and effective action was required. In the interval the conditions in Northern Mexico have grown worse rather than better, but CARRANZA and his advisers are seemingly as obstinate as ever.

Is it because our Government, with all its patience and good intent, has not yet made the meaning of the situation clear to the men of the Mexican de facto Government? They proclaim their intention to settle all their own affairs without advice or help from us, they demand the withdrawal of the military force which alone has prevented the overthrow of CARRANZA in the last three months. France and Great Britain have both complained to our State Department of Mexican outrages. Those countries and others look to us to restore order in Mexico and compel the payment, now long deferred, of just foreign claims. Order must be restored and claims must be paid. Mr. CARRANZA pretends to think that we have no responsibilities in regard to Mexico, that we have no right to advise or lend assistance. He pretends to think that, but, of course, if he did not know better he would not have sent delegates to the conferences at Niagara Falls in 1914, and there would have been no international commission in the present crisis. He knows perfectly well just how great our responsibility to the world is, but he seems incapable of realising how seriously his own self-assertion and his procrastination are endangering his own very slender hold on his country.

CHARLES FROHMAN.

The recently published biography of CHARLES FROHMAN by ISAAC F. MARCOSSON and DANIEL FROHMAN serves at least one good purpose. It reveals again the enormous pecuniary uncertainties of theatrical management. Methods have changed, the business of conducting theatres has been put on an entirely new basis, since the days of SIMPSON and MARSHALL and BURTON, but the results are generally just as disastrous for all but the bravest spirits, and sometimes for them. CHARLES FROHMAN, while he was still a small boy, made up his mind to be a theatrical manager, and he was never shaken from his purpose. He had everything about the calling to learn, and he was compelled to learn it in a hard school, but he bettered his instructions, of course, for as a theatrical organizer he was unique. He made the manager's calling one that could not be understood in his day except by studying the methods of CHARLES FROHMAN. The essential fact set forth in this not very illuminative story of his busy life is that he needed all his extraordinary courage, all his firm belief in himself, all his imagination, all his cheerfulness, to withstand the trials and build upon the wrecks of countless hopes a firm fabric of achievement.

The world does not know how near to actual fortune any theatrical manager may be who dies actually in harness. History shows that most of them have died in poverty after enforced retirement. Mr. FROHMAN was at the height of his fame when he perished, he was the foremost impresario of London and New York, his name was written large in Paris, he controlled various generally profitable theatres, he was assuredly solvent, he was cut off in an hour of triumph. But he would never have reached that exalted position if he had been afflicted with the ordinary human being's capacity for discouragement. He was for a term of years a veritable Mark Tapley of theatricals. The one hundred dollars he borrowed from CALLENDER, the minstrel man, to advertise PEPPER'S ghost show was soon lost. He managed at the age of 18 the John Dillon comedy company, and paid many a railway fare from the proceeds of pawning LOUISE DILLON'S sealskin coat, which was "hocked" and redeemed accordingly as business was fair or the reverse. There was a single one-hundred-dollar bill kept to "flash" in the face of hotel clerks and ticket agents, which gave the enterprise a certain air of solvency that was entirely misleading. "Ahead" of HAVERLY'S Mastodon Minstrels, he got his salary until the company was stranded, and while he managed No. 2 companies for the Madison Square Theatre in the era of "Hazel Kirke" he seemed for a time to be on the top wave, but HAVERLY got him back for $125 weekly and a modest allowance for hotel bills. He had no capital when he produced "The Stranglers of Paris," and he transformed the old Aquarium at Thirty-fifth Street into a theatre for that purpose on credit. The production left him poorer. He lost also on "The Pulse of New York," but his spirits were not dashed. Even "Caprice," which made the early fame of MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, made no money for CHARLES FROHMAN. He took the Wallack plays with a competent company all over the country on the strength of $5,000 borrowed from a man who believed in him, and he paid it back, together with enormous arrears of salaries, and notes amounting to $42,000, years later. He settled down in a reasonably profitable booking business in 1885, but he could not help dabbling in management, so he increased the volume of his debts by $5,000 with "The Golden Giant" and $10,000 with "A Wall Street Bandit." Even GILLETTE'S "Held by the Enemy," profitable for so many others, caused a loss to CHARLES FROHMAN.

But "Shenandoah" changed the current, and he had hard enough work to get the play, after it had failed in Boston, to induce its author, BRONSON HOWARD, to make needful changes, to borrow the money from various sources to pay the preliminary expenses. With this well-remembered triumph he paid all his debts and stood firmly on his feet, though he had preserved a steady gait and a cheerful demeanor through all his vicissitudes. The remainder of his career had its downs as well as its ups. If "Men and Women" and "The Lost Paradise" made money for him, there were the losses on "Gloriana" and "Thermidor" to be reckoned in the account. "Jane," however, a farce much like a thousand other farces, was veritably a gold mine. With the days of the Empire Theatre, the Theatrical Syndicate, and the huge enterprises of his later life we need have nothing to do. He had become probably the most famous impresario in the world. But he had no magic wand. He had to endure public indifference to plays as worthy as others which were eagerly supported, and the record of his life is a record of triumph over obstacles few men could overcome. His energy and zeal put in another business would have made him a billionaire.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Court Without an Appeal.

Few men could proclaim with a closer approach to sincerity the possibility of health and happiness in old age than can, and as a matter of fact did, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, this week, in an address that by its eloquence and vivacity both confirmed and illustrated his contention. Yet in his remarks, as in those on the same subject by an even more eminent orator and statesman of days long past, the attentive ear recognizes the tone of him who somewhat laboriously is making the philosophic best of a bad matter.

Neither Senator DEPEW'S praises of senescence nor those of CICERO ever convinced anybody that the sort of calmness and safety sometimes given as recompense or consolation for losing the excitements and dangers of adventurous youth is a cause of real contentment. After all that can be said for old age has been said, instinct insists that it is not enough, and that to grow old, or rather to be old, is the greatest and worst of all misfortunes. For every other there is hope of cure; for that one none. And it does not really change the situation at all that new customs and advancing science have postponed the more lugubrious consequences of old age for some years—and for some people—beyond the time when their arrival not so long ago was thought to be inevitable.

It was over that postponement that Senator DEPEW rejoiced, and even exulted, but a reprieve is not a pardon, and a suspension of sentence, especially when it is known that the ultimate infliction is certain, constitutes only a lengthening of apprehension. Always the day comes when one realizes that youth is over, and when one views the young with envy, merely because they are young. Their troubles are all before them, but—well, to be troubled is better than to have no emotions, no sensations, and no hopes. That envy begins, for men, somewhere around 40 or 45; to women it probably comes sooner.

Senator DEPEW'S speech, for all its cheerfulness, was no more than a plea in mitigation and avoidance—an assertion that old age is or can be made more or less easily tolerable. That's something, but it isn't much, unless the statement is made with great speed and thought is promptly turned in other directions.

Concealment Has Its Consequences.

If it be true, as Field Marshal von HINDENBURG has just stated in a letter to Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, that the farmers of Germany do not yet realize, and must be made to realize, the responsibilities that rest upon them, the reasons for it can be found, perhaps, in the difference between the accounts that came yesterday from Berlin and from London of what had happened in the vicinity of Monastir. The one merely announced the occupation by the Teutonic troops of some previously prepared trenches; the other told in detail of a considerable advance made by the Allies—a victory that implied, of course, a defeat for the other side.

The Germans, indeed, are not alone in minimising reverses or saying nothing about them, but, though the following of that policy doubtless has its advantages at times, it also has unpleasant results, as every one of the contestants in the great war has had more than one opportunity to discover.

That conditions as regards the food supply are worse in Germany than in the countries of her enemies is more than probable; but, by her preparations to adopt what is in effect the German system for conserving her supplies, England is confessing the existence of a scarcity that threatens to become serious, and the state of affairs in France cannot be much better.

In the same dispatch that told of the Field Marshal's appeal, it was suggested that the German farmers were already doing all they could to feed those whose work was more directly concerned with the conduct of the war. If they are not, there was something wrong with the stories we have heard about the German people as a whole and their eagerness to make all efforts and every sacrifice for the sake of what used to be called victory and now is called national defense. If there are any Germans who do not yet appreciate the full meaning of war, they are strangely unlike the rest of Europeans. Even over here the cost of living gives most of us a decidedly clear idea of at least one of war's consequences.

New Year's Eve Immovable.

Possibly, enough people in this city are eagerly desirous of an excuse for a notably exhilarated night to make practicable the carrying out of the plan now proposed for celebrating New Year's Eve a whole day after the significant twelve has struck. That possibility, however, will not seem at all like a probability to anybody except the hotel and restaurant proprietors, for whom, of course, one night is as good as another for the spending of much money in their establishments.

To others, or at any rate to some others, New Year's Eve is a particularly immovable anniversary, and the idea of celebrating it on any night except the right one involves so much of obvious absurdity and artificiality as to make it unworthy of serious consideration.

Royal birthdays are observed at convenient seasons, and there are other anniversaries that can be trifled with safely, but New Year's is a different matter—one celebrates it, Day or Eve, or one doesn't.

As regards the plea for a misplaced New Year's Day in order that the celebrators of a misplaced New Year's Eve may rest up—or sober up—after their gay activities, that is almost too amusing. In a year, too, when so many States "went dry"!

From the Countess of Essex.

Bourdon House, Barkeley Square, London, Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 26 you published a statement about my stepson, the present Earl of Essex, which read: "He used to be in the army, but as the result of an affair about a year ago he no longer holds the King's commission." In justice to him, I beg you will state in your paper that he was obliged to resign his commission in the Tenth Hussars some five years ago owing to heart trouble, and that since that time he has been enrolled as an officer in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry. At the beginning of the war, not being able to pass for active service, he received a commission in the Remount Depot in Lancashire, where he is now serving and doing what he can to help his country at this critical period.

ADELA, COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

For Orphanage Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not place the orphanages of New York in smaller towns and villages nearby? Or, if that be not legal or feasible, perhaps a better idea would be to take up the abandoned farms of your State and thereon place these young people, so that fresh air and the best of food will give them some special advantages to offset conditions over which they have no control. I do not mean to scatter the orphanages all over the State where inspection would be difficult, but to group them all within a few square miles.

J. W. HAMILTON.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 13, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Maud Earl's Pictures of Dogs and Decorations.

At the Scott & Fowles Galleries Maud Earl, an animal painter well known in England, is holding an exhibition of her pictures of dogs. These are portraits of canine personalities of pedigree and distinction, but in remembering the social importance of her sitters, Miss Earl has not failed to remember also their simple caninity. Nothing could be more doglike and admirable than the expression of Mrs. Payne Whitney's Sealyham terrier, Garlic, eying with courageous discretion a beetle ambling along the ground just under his nose. "To attack or not to attack?" is the question bristling in every hair of his shaggy coat. And his beautiful face informs us that if it were a case of some mighty ruffian threatening one's master there would be no such indecision as may be permitted in the case of beetles.

Then there are the French Bulls, pink of ear, condescended to by the most superb parrot known to modern art. And there are Pekingese watching with interest not untinged by alarm a Mandarin duck waddling among lovely water weeds. There are Chows from the famous kennels of a former Lord Mayor of London, the only dogs in the exhibition who show their importance a trifle caddishly. And there is the competent pointer belonging to Colonel Duvals of Islip. All are capital studies of the frank dog spirit, knowing little how to evade interrogation, yet hopelessly misunderstood and sentimentalized in the art of the past.

In addition, Miss Earl has made delightful decorations. Her dogs are incidents in compositions based on the space arrangements of Oriental screens and scrolls. She uses freely gold and silver backgrounds and introduces tree and flower forms with breadth and knowledge. The walls of the exhibition room have been discreetly hung with some neutral fabric and a wooden mantelpiece has been placed at one end in order properly to enframe the picture of Colonel Duvals's pointer. This agreeable setting answers a double purpose, bringing out the merit of the paintings and suggesting suitable placing for them in the homes of their owners. The restriction of the group to a comparatively few examples also is in refreshing contrast to the usual straining toward multiplicity. The exhibition lasts two weeks.

The Raemaekers Exhibition.

No one should miss seeing the originals of the Raemaekers cartoons now on view at the White, Allom & Co. Galleries for the benefit of the French Red Cross. Even in those reproductions for which the most truthful process has been employed something of the energy of the handling has evaporated. Lines that were full and swift, tighten; graduations that were rich and tender, weaken; the touch of the crayon on the paper is a pianola touch.

Moreover, the arrangement of the exhibit is of a kind to give great value to the exhibition. They move chronologically from the first beautiful drawing of a woman crouching under the scourge, entitled "Christendom After Twenty Centuries," to the latest comments on the U-boats. The history of the war is printed in letters of fire by these deeply emotional drawings, which convey intensified feeling as time passes and the plots thicken.

Much of the inspiration takes a religious form. The figure of the Christ enters many of the compositions, especially in the earlier series. The figure of death also is a favorite, and nothing could exceed the primitive fervor with which the artist makes use of the time-worn symbol of the skeleton. A particularly impressive drawing is that in which it appears drunk with joy and singing a lusty "Spring song" to a terrified maiden. Elsewhere it is shown swollen to portly proportions, with the caption, "It's fattening work," and again in a hideous guise as a garlanded woman receiving a sinister bouquet from Bernhardi.

A few of the conceptions are wholly compassionate and tender, "The Children of Belgium," "Is It You, Mother?" are examples. In the main, however, satire and the plain statement of horrors predominate.

It is interesting to note that the aesthetic quality of the work becomes less conspicuous and the ideas gain in force as the artist proceeds toward the present moment. Compositions of such linear power as the recent drawing of "Liberty Crushing Militarism" are infrequent, and there is nothing in the later work so fine in tone as the massed grays against a flushed sky in "The Children of Belgium," or so clear and eloquent of artistic feeling as "Peace Reigns at Dinant," with its harmony of gray and blue and white and the snapping touches of red and green. The mind of this great cartoonist is too full of emotion perfectly to control its expression in his rapid notation of events and the ideas to which they give rise. But his pencil is never too careless to be poignant, and the best of his work will form a record of the mighty war of which no cartoonist who follows him can afford to be ignorant.

America's Suppressed Feelings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning appeared an editorial article entitled "We Have Ceased to Thrill." In it you intimate that because the atrocities committed by Germany since the beginning of this atrocious war have been so many our indignation and rage at the deportation of Belgian workers find no expression.

May I say that I think you are vastly mistaken? If you will talk to any intelligent citizen who reads the papers, you will find the old resentment against Germany flaming out with greater heat than ever. But what is the use of giving expression to it? All public efforts to give expression to it have been silenced by Government and press alike—by the Government for reasons of "neutrality," and by the press for the reason, if it be a reason, that the expression of antagonism to the methods of Germany is regarded as evidence of anglomania. To be consistently anti-German seems to be taken as the equivalent of being pro-English, which it very often is not. Even now, when the papers say we have an opportunity for joint formal protest to the German Government in behalf of the oppressed Belgians, the news is given out that our Attache in Berlin is instructed to make informal representations to the German Chancellor.

This is supposed to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave," but we have been neither brave nor free in failing to espouse the cause of the wronged and oppressed since August, 1914. If we had been either brave or truly free, we should have protested the invasion of Belgium, long since settled the Lusitania outrage and the submarine question, and have notified the Central Powers unmistakably that, until such time as they behaved like civilized nations, no free and brave people could with self-respect meet them as equals. A very prominent citizen of this Republic not very long ago suggested social ostracism as the proper treatment for disloyal citizens. The same treatment—ostracism—should be meted out to disloyal nations. Until we make Germany and her allies understand that America loathes what they are doing, we shall not be true . . the spirit of our country. A. H. A.

New York, Nov. 16, 1916.

PLATTSBURG PAY.

Danger of Government Money Changing the Spirit of the Camp?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Plattsburger," in his letter to THE TIMES, objects to the refund of necessary camp expenses on the ground that it will attract to the Plattsburg military camp "an inferior class of men intent on spending a free vacation at Government expense with an inclination to slack in their work."

While I am in sympathy with the writer of this letter in his desire to keep this work on a high plane, I must believe that his opinions are misplaced. He seems to lose sight of the fact that whoever stands the camp expense, whether the individual recruit or the Government, in either case the spirit at Plattsburg, well defined at its birth and consistent in its growth, remains the same. If last Summer such slackers as there were were soon eliminated, as the writer admits, the same result will take place next Summer and in subsequent Summers, in spite of the fact that expenses are paid by the Government.

From my own experience in the wet, happy, and strenuous June camp in Company C, under the command of Lieutenant O. O. Ellis, I can imagine the delightful position of a man coming to Plattsburg, Government financed, with "neither the spirit nor the inclination to get all he can out of the work." God forbid that he be assigned to my fine company or be placed in the hands of my good Lieutenant.

The truth of the matter is that, far from being an "error," the payment by the Government of necessary camp expenses is the very essence of policy and good judgment. Slackers eliminated in both cases and in short order, it leaves those only who are serious and in earnest as to the Plattsburg idea. It gives those of small means an equal chance with those of more comfortable circumstances to show by act their desire for real preparedness, and brings together from various phases and fortunes of life all who are agreed that preparedness insures for peace as well as it acts as an insurance in case of war.

Let "Plattsburger" not worry! The men whose idea of Plattsburg is a free vacation at Government expense, with a soft snap thrown in, are necessarily inferior and are at once eliminated.

JOSEPH W. GREENE, Jr.

Summit, N. J., Nov. 10, 1916.

A Woman In Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Representatives just elected to Congress may have to decide on the question of the eligibility of Miss Rankin, elected from Montana, to a seat in the House. The simple question may be: Is a woman eligible to a seat in the lower house of Congress? The answer should be "No."

Article I., Section 2, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the United States says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen." The latter part of the clause quoted shows plainly that the makers of the Constitution, where they used "person," meant a man and not a woman, for it says "he"; that is, the "person" "elected" shall be an inhabitant of the State, &c. The paragraph and its clauses must be construed altogether and also in the light of history. The Constitution and history alike are against a woman serving in the lower house of Congress. JOHN ALLISON.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1916.

Experts and the Gary Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES appears a statement that I objected at yesterday's budget hearing before the Aldermen "to the continuation of Mr. Wirt as an expert in the so-called Gary System," and that I suggested that Mr. Wirt was not the only expert on such matters. Will you permit a qualification? My objection was not to the employment of Mr. Wirt, but to continuing a method of employment which prevents either Mr. Wirt or New York City from securing a thorough test of the Gary plan. Without in any way questioning Mr. Wirt's expertness, I urged conditions of employment which would no longer permit responsibility for a $10,000,000 experiment to be shifted about as in the game of battledore and shuttlecock from Board of Education to Board of Estimate, Mr. Wirt, superintendents, school committees, and Board of Estimate Committee.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

THE THREE POETS.

He could not bear to write the commonplace,
Being born within the radiance of gold,
And so, stern tales of poverty he told—
Grim stories wherein one could trace
The tragic fate of half the human race.
But, lacking knowledge of experience,
He could not feel the pangs of misery
When souls are dwarfed, nor could he fairly sense
The joy that clings to thrift's frugality—
To humble needs and things of homely grace.
Yet sang he on—of sorrow, pain and woe,
And much akin, of which he did not know.
So were his songs ignored with honest scorn,
And one more Muse felt slighted and forlorn!

Another, who was stultified from birth
By direst want, spread forth a daring wing
To seek strange fields, wherein his pen might sing
The things denied him on this sullen earth,
Yet to his mind possessed of greatest worth.
He sang of riches, luxury and ease,
The joy of travel, culture, art and power,
And, culling beauty from both lands and seas,
Brought buds of poesy to fullest flower.
Alas! His lines turned gravity to mirth
And spleen to humor, with their shallowness!
For naught he knew of power's swift duress,
Or those crass attributes of yellow gold
That make blood frigid and the bosom cold.

The third wove thoughts which in his nature grew
Through long inuring to his poem's scenes.
He saw no visions other than one gleans
Through inspiration, when the present view
Leads deftly onward to a vista new.
His were the words of feeling! He had known
Each pain he wrote of, felt each sentiment
As it had come, developed, thrilled, and grown
To join its influence to his will's intent.
So was his Muse provided with the means
Of touching hearts and gripping intellects.
Sure of his ground, his work showed no defects,
And, ringing true, each stanza found a friend
Who read and pondered—praising at the end.

LURANA SHELDON.

MR. PERKINS UNRECONCILED.

Expects to Go Right On Criticising the President.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your issue of this morning your comment on my letter to Governor Whitman, urging the importance of market departments as a means of reducing the high cost of living.

I am glad you feel that I am on the right track in this respect. I only wish more people would become thoroughly aroused on this all-important question. There seems to be a feeling that because we are not at war with Europe our Government has no particular and immediate responsibility in this matter. We seem to be calmly ignoring the fact that approximately forty millions of men were suddenly taken out of constructive work for the world, and are now occupied in destructive work; that these men are not producing anything, but destroying everything, including human life; that they are consuming food not to create strength for constructive work, but to create strength for destructive work. No one but an imbecile could for a moment think that this sort of thing can go on anywhere and not affect the whole world. We have got to pay our part of this bill, and we are paying part of it right now in the high cost of living. That our Government has not yet awakened to the need for immediate and constructive action in this all-important matter is a crying shame, and if the Federal Government will not do it, then we have got to take it up locally and do the best we can.

In the closing paragraph of your comment you say it is to be regretted that I saw fit to criticise what President Wilson said on this subject in his speech before the National Grange Convention at Washington a couple of days ago. You say that I do not seem to appreciate that Mr. Wilson is now President and President-elect of the United States, and not the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. For the life of me I cannot see what this has to do with it. All that I said about Mr. Wilson before election I said from a deep conviction. The fact that he has been re-elected does not affect the truth of my statements, and I haven't a word to take back. I have always believed that one's respect for the highest office in the gift of the people should not blind him to the mistakes of any man who may be filling that office. It is one thing to respect the office, and quite another to respect the man. The President, like any other man, should be judged solely by his actions, and every citizen should have the right to criticise as long as he adheres strictly to the truth.

If Mr. Wilson has been re-elected, as now appears to be the case, it was by a fluke. He campaigned for re-election with deliberate misrepresentation. He sought to mislead and deceive the people, and to a certain extent he "got away with it." The party he represented tried in 1896 to debase our dollar, and this year it tried to do still worse, viz., debase our citizenship. If any one thinks that I, as one citizen of this country, am going to let up in my opposition to that sort of thing, he is mistaken.

I believe that their respect for the office of President should not have prevented the members of the National Grange from making some protest, either at the time or later, when President Wilson practically laid the blame for the high cost of living on the farmers on the ground that they should raise larger crops; for surely those men know, even if President Wilson does not, that the crops of thousands of farmers are today rotting on the ground for want of some intelligent, co-operative method of bringing producer and consumer together; that the high cost of living is not because we do not raise enough food, but largely because of the lack of proper co-operation in getting what we do raise to the consumer. I do not say that these men should not have given respectful attention to President Wilson's views, however mistaken; but I do say that by their silence afterward they practically indorsed what he said, and thereby helped to give the people of this country an erroneous impression as to where the real trouble for the high cost of living lies.

This country has not only got to pay its share of the frightful European war now being conducted, but it has got to pay, and pay dearly, for its share in the Administration of Woodrow Wilson and his Democratic colleagues. For us to settle back in snug complaisance simply because there has been an election is the very worst thing that could happen to this country. This is no time for congratulations. It is a time for serious, sober thought on the part of every one who cares a rap for his country, its honor, and its future.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

Hughes Fiasco in California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting that THE TIMES is interested in the recent Hughes campaign fiasco in California, I will add my testimony to the charge that Mr. Hughes was knifed by the so-called Progressive Republicans of this State in an effort to further Governor Johnson's aspirations for the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party four years hence. It was asserted boldly and openly by Johnson supporters before the election that Mr. Wilson's victory would pave the way for Governor Johnson in 1920, whereas Mr. Hughes's election would block it.

As near as I could find out from the published reports of Governor Johnson's speeches, he did no campaigning for Mr. Hughes until a few days before election, and then his efforts were feeble in comparison to those put forth in his own behalf. On the other hand, Hughes campaign orators who visited this city were eloquent on behalf of the Governor.

I am a Republican and a warm admirer of Mr. Hughes. I supported Governor Johnson twice for Governor and once for Vice President. I have no personal enmity for him and do not wish to do him an injustice; but it would be a strain on my credulity to believe that he was sincere in his efforts to aid the cause of Mr. Hughes. In this campaign I feel that he has shown his hand plainly as a crafty and cold-blooded politician.

E. B. JULIAN.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 12, 1916.

Plea for Early Christmas Shopping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Do your Christmas shopping early" is a slogan for which we hope there will soon be no need. But this year there still is need, and we are again asking the help from newspapers and magazines that they have always given in the past.

Heretofore you have been kind enough to give space in your paper at the beginning of the holiday season to articles or cartoons bringing home to the shopping public their power to increase or lighten the burden of shop and factory workers according to their choice of shopping late or early. By means of this educational campaign carried on by you and other public-spirited editors much has already been accomplished. The hideous amount of overwork which not only prevents many workers from having a merry Christmas, but often permanently breaks down their health, has been lightened, and in many places done away with altogether. But Christmas still finds thousands of workers worn out in body and spirit through the thought

$250,000 GIFT TO BUY AMERICAN PICTURES

Henry W. Ranger, Landscape Artist, Leaves Fund to National Academy of Design.

OLDER PAINTERS FAVORED

Two-thirds of Income Will Be Expended for Works of Men 45 Years of Age or Older.

A fund of about $250,000, comprising the entire estate of Henry W. Ranger, noted landscape painter, who died on Nov. 7 last, is left in Mr. Ranger's will to the National Academy of Design, the entire income to be used for the purchase of paintings by American artists. Mr. Ranger directed that at least two-thirds of the purchases are to be the works of artists 45 years of age and older.

In stipulating the purpose for which the income from the fund is to be used Mr. Ranger said:

"The principal of the entire estate, after the payment of debts and funeral expenses, shall be kept invested and the income spent by the council of the academy in the purchase of paintings by North American artists; at least two-thirds of the income to be spent in the purchase of works by artists who are 45 years of age and over, it remaining optional with the council to spend the remaining one-third, or any part thereof, in the purchase of works by younger artists."

Mr. Ranger directs that the paintings thus purchased be presented by the National Academy to various art institutions of America, or to libraries, or other institutions with art galleries.

Mr. Ranger imposes the condition that the National Gallery at Washington, D. C., which is under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution, shall have the option to acquire any painting purchased out of the fund for its collection. Such option must be exercised within the five-year period beginning ten years after the artist's death and ending fifteen years after his death. If the National Gallery does not exercise the right within the time specified, the picture is to remain the property of the institution then possessing it.

Mr. Ranger named as the executors William Macbeth, art dealer, and Charles Henry Phelps, an attorney. The estate consists entirely of personal property. Had the decedent's wife, Mrs. Helen Endora Ranger, survived him, she would have received the income from the estate for life, and on her death the principal would have gone to the National Academy. The decedent did not mention in the will his sister, Edith F. Ranger.

Mr. Ranger's interest in the National Gallery has covered many years, and to that fact is due the provision that the National Gallery may reclaim within the five-year period any picture bought from the fund for any other gallery. It was largely through his suggestions that William T. Evans made his gift of paintings to the National Gallery.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN VERY LOW.

Rallied by Sixth Blood Transfusion, She Suffers a Reaction.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the young suffragist, was reported today by her physicians to be in an extremely critical condition. They said probably no more blood transfusions would be made, as apparently they did her no good.

Mrs. Boissevain seemed to have been stimulated early last night by the sixth transfusion of blood to her system, but later suffered a reaction.

Turkeys Scarce in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 17.—Turkeys in Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth, which heretofore were numerous at this season, are so scarce the supply will not meet Newport demands. Some of the farmers are looking to turkey farms in New York to help fill the demand.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has obtained Rhode Island turkeys needed for her annual Thanksgiving dinner for news and messenger boys, which will be served in Masonic Hall with Mrs. Vanderbilt present.

Miss Doelger to Wed Karl Bissell.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, Jr., of 286 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Phoebe Doelger, to Karl Bissell, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Doelger made her début several seasons ago. Mr. Bissell is a graduate of Columbia, class of '13. The wedding will take place in April.

A Son in George A. Field's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Albert Field of 31 Fort Washington Avenue, this city, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, George A. Field, Jr. Mrs. Field was formerly Miss Marjorie Comstock Mattocks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mattocks of 202 Riverside Drive and Allenhurst, N. J.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—H. B. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Lt. A. A. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blakey, R. H. Boyd, Mrs. C. Collins, W. F. Bullock, Maurice Dale, Thomas Daws, W. S. Dell, M. L. Finch, Mrs. W. P. Fisk, Mrs. H. M. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Flynn, M. E. Fox, Frank Goodchild, Miss Alice Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Houlder, Miss Clara Jane, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Colonel William Lassiter, U. S. A.; Countess of Limerick, Mrs. W. J. Luke, Mrs. C. B. Mostyn, Livingston Phelps, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Petrograd; Mrs. Phelps, W. W. Rycroft, Dr. D. C. Trott, and Captain J. M. Wilson.

CHICAGO (Bordeaux)—Mrs. D. L. Bournal, Mrs. A. Boegarts, Mrs. V. Baisse, Professor Benedict Cartes, Miss Olga W. Degren, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Dupont, P. Drouet, M. Ellsworth, F. J. Goldsall, Miss Lillian Goldsall, Miss D. Garrard, Mrs. Marie Ledec, Count and Countess Pecorini-Manzoni, Thomas J. McHugh, C. B. Penrose, Miss D. Rice, Donald E. Stone, the Rev. and Mrs. Hezekiah M. Washburn, Frank T. Ward.

KRISTIANIAFJORD (Bergen)—Count Carl Arnfeldt, J. L. Caldwell, United States Minister to Persia; Mrs. Caldwell, J. H. Doran, General Vasil W. Martianos, Mrs. Martianos, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith McAllister, Miss Lily Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Quarles, G. Randers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Sommerville, Louis Simmel, Mrs. M. Peterson, B. F. McDonald, H. A. Myrin, Captain Severus Jacobsen, R. G. Hunter, Gustave Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rasmussen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Mrs. Emma G. Armstrong, B. H. Barnett, Mrs. B. M. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bishop, A. Body, Miss Florence L. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. N. Buriage, Mrs. W. A. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. John Carberry, D. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Carr, L. W. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Chew, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Croockewit, Mrs. Julia Culp, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Miss Elaine Van Dyke, Miss Katrina Van Dyke, Miss F. E. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Fisher, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Miss Louise M. Iselin, S. Listoe, United States Consul General at Rotterdam; W. C. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McFadden, Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Mercer, Dr. Edward L. Moore, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Frederick Palmer, C. J. Prescott, Commander P. Symington, United States Naval Attache at London; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. L. Taylor, Miss E. M. Taylor, E. W. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. John F. Spearman, and the Rev. Henry R. Sargent.

WANTS A BIG DIRIGIBLE.

Navy Has Plans Ready and Will Ask for Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Daniels said today that plans had been completed for the construction of a Zeppelin type of dirigible airship for the navy, and that his intention was to soon call for bids. In the preparation of the plans the department has taken advantage of information received from our Naval Attachés abroad as well as information obtained as a result of the destruction of German Zeppelins that have fallen in England and Scandinavian countries.

Parts of destroyed Zeppelins which have been sent to Washington by our Naval Attachés have been examined in the effort to perfect the plans for the first real dirigible to be constructed for the navy. The chief difficulty confronting the department is its inability to discover any American firm that is as yet qualified to build a large dirigible of the Zeppelin type. One navy officer said today that plants of this sort in this country, so far as the department was aware, appeared to exist only on paper.

The Navy Department has been conferring with various concerns with a view to encouraging them to submit proposals and to develop their plants so as to undertake the construction of the dirigible that has been designed by the navy. Congress has appropriated $500,000, which may be used by the department in payment for the construction of such a dirigible

SHIPBUILDING BOOMS.

A Total of 1,479,000 Tons of Vessels Now Under Construction Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The building of ships for the United States merchant marine steadily increases with each month.

Eugene Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, in a statement issued today, says that there are now under construction in American shipyards 1,479,946 tons of vessels for our coastwise and foreign trade. There are also 314 ships under contract to be launched by the end of June, next year, 960,899 tons, and 103 more to be launched by the end of June, 1918, with tonnage to the amount of 519,047.

In October there were finished in this country seventeen steel ships of 52,481 tons, while new contracts were made for seventeen more with a tonnage of 77,877.

FEARS GOLD WILL RUIN US.

Methodist Bishop Sees Danger in the Present Prosperity.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Bishop C. B. Mitchell of Minneapolis, addressing tonight's meeting of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said that the American people of today "are in danger of gaining all the gold in the world and losing their own souls." He added that there was a great field in America for missionary work. Bishop H. C. Stuntz of Omaha, and R. L. Diffenderfer of New York, also addressed the meeting.

"There are 200,000 foreigners in Chicago who have no connection with any Christian church," Bishop Mitchell said, "and there are Sunday schools in this country where the children are not taught the Christian Jesus, but receive instruction in Voltaire instead."

Mr. Diffenderfer criticised Americans for their lack of cosmopolitanism. "Get away from the idea that you are superior to the foreigners," he said. "Get among the new arrivals; learn their language, and try to accustom yourself to their moods, likes, and dislikes. That is the only way you can save them."

RABBI SOLOMON ISN'T DEAD

And He Wishes His Friends Would Stop Sending Flowers to His Home.

The Rev. Dr. Kalman Solomon, Rabbi of the Congregation Ahawach Scholem Beth Aaron at 98 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, and living at 126 Vernon Avenue, in that Borough, is not dead, and wishes to inform his friends of the fact.

Five weeks ago he went to a hospital, from which he was discharged two weeks ago. He did not return to his pastoral duties at once, and some one started the rumor that he had died. Bad news travelled fast, and before long letters of condolence began to arrive at his home, accompanied by floral pieces. Between twenty-five and thirty letters have been received at his home daily since his death was reported.

Cottage Plan for Orphanage.

At a meeting of Directors of the Hebrew National Orphan House yesterday the question of removing the institution to quarters in the upper part of the city and out of the congested neighborhood where it is now situated, at 57 Seventh Street, was brought up by Leo Lerner, President of the institution. The introduction of the cottage system was decided upon and the first donation came from Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman of Cedarhurst. Other similar donations were made by Max Blanck, I. Harris, H. Rosen, Max Mandel, and Max Tischler.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Simson of 29 East Ninety-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise R. Simson, to Nathaniel I. Kalmus. No date has been set for the wedding.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ruth MacHugh of 62 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Harry Adams of this city. Mr. Adams is a New York representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The wedding will take place soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Duffy announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Marie Duffy, to Donald Allerton Gaston MacKinlay, son of Mrs. MacKinlay Smith.

Southern—Martin.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. Alexander A. Martin of West New Brighton, S. I., of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Marie Josephine Martin, to Stanley E. B. Southern of Canterbury, England. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock on Thursday in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the Rev. William Cassserly officiating. Miss Ethel Tyndale, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant, and Reginald Southern was his brother's best man. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Southern will live in this city.

Davie—Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Gibbons of 249 West 132d Street have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rosemary Claire Gibbons, to William B. Davie, which took place on Tuesday in San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Davie is a young lawyer of San Francisco, where the couple will reside. He is the son of Theodore Davie, one-time Premier of British Columbia and also Chief Justice of that province.

Tourists for Cuba and Bermuda.

Among those booked to leave today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico for Havana are:

W. G. Bischoff, Miguel de Sena, W. J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gano, Charles Beck, F. R. Johnston, Leon Gaynet, C. F. Pittacher, and J. M. Mazorra.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Aldridge, Mrs. E. Astwood, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, Henry D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cable, T. Stuart Cowin, Miss Marion Clarke, Richard Darrell, C. P. Daly, John A. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mitchell.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Panama and Kingston on the steamship Santa Marta were.

D. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Coleman, Miss Mabel France, William Jamieson, William Johnston, Thomas Kemp, B. J. Ferguson, A. J. Dear, James D. Edward, John C. Gibson, R. E. Glover, Charles W. Downey, John T. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Whitaker, Miss Terence Young.

G.D.SMITH PAYS $2,160 FOR A 'VANITY FAIR'

Double the Previous Record Price Received at Sale of Matthews Books.

TOTAL OF $9,500 REALIZED

Lord Bacon's Copy of "Vitae Philosophorum" Goes to Frederick W. Morris for $660.

Rare books, letters and manuscripts, including many items from the library of the late William Matthews, the noted American writer, realized a total of $9,500 at a sale in the Walpole Galleries yesterday. George D. Smith paid $2,160 for Catalogue No. 278, a first edition of W. M. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," complete in the original twenty parts in nineteen as issued, with the sketches by Thackeray, London, 1847-1848. Daniel R. Kennedy was the auctioneer.

This is twice the previous record price for this work. It is believed to be the first copy ever offered for sale in this country. Each part has the original wrappers in the first state, and in perfect condition, and at page 78 is inserted a proof on China paper of the cut on that page. This copy has four pages of advertisements, apparently not known in any other copy. The plates are also the original issues in their first states as executed by Thackeray.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 7—John J. Audubon's "Birds of America," New York, 1840-44, first octavo edition in the original binding; Gabriel Wels.....$400

No. 8—"Vitae Philosophorum," thick 16mo., Leyden, 1566. Lord Bacon's copy, with his autograph, "Francis Bacon's Booke," written on the top of the title page, many passages of philosophical interest indicated by marks in the margin, probably by Bacon himself; Frederick W. Morris..... 660

No. 32—"A Book of Rhymes," by Charlotte Bronte, sold by nobody and printed by herself, &c., Haworth, Dec. 17, 1829 anno domino, (sic.,) in the original miniature autograph manuscript, each poem being also signed, 15 pages, 24mo., in the brown paper covers she sewed and lettered herself, at the age of 13, one of the earliest complete manuscripts in existence of Charlotte Bronte; bought on order..... 420

No. 33—"The Keep of the Bridge," original autograph miniature manuscript of Charlotte Bronte, 1 page, 24mo., signed with initials and dated July 13, 1829, with two original drawings by her for the manuscript; Frederick W. Morris.. 155

No. 90—"A History of New York," by Diedrich Knickerbocker, printed by the Groller Club, and in binding by William Matthews; one of two copies bound by him for the Groller Club for exhibition purposes, the other copy being now in a private library; bought on order.. 325

No. 271—The original autograph manuscript of Algernon C. Swinburne's poem, "The Eve of Revolution," the poem as first written, with the poet's corrections and additions, 14 folio pages containing 432 lines; bought on order.. 215

There were in the sale twenty autograph letters signed by James Whitcomb Riley and written to his lifetime friend and fellow-poet, Dr. J. N. Matthews. The letters contain ideas, drafts of poems, &c., including "When She Comes Home," "Afterwhiles," and "A Western Singer." They brought a total of $1,006, going to James F. Doske, Walter M. Hill of Chicago, and other Riley admirers.

ASSAILS OUR EMBASSY.

Physician Charges Neglect of Germans Interned in England.

Charges that the American Embassy in London is neglecting the interests of the interned Germans in England who are supposed to be more or less under the protection of the United States, because America has taken over the interests of Germany in Great Britain, are made by Dr. J. P. zum Busch in an article in a recent issue of the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift. Describing the hardships which he says the Teutons in the internment camps are compelled to undergo, Dr. Busch, who was head of the surgical department of the German Hospital in London, says:

"Unfortunately, the Germans receive but very little protection and aid from the American Embassy in London. Of course, once in a great while a representative of the Embassy comes to the camp, but he has a deaf ear for all complaints, finds everything all right and steadily refuses to transmit the prisoners' complaints to the German Government without having them censored by the British Ministry of War. This, too, ought to be changed."

Dr. Busch returned to Germany some time ago from a detention camp, after having been permitted to remain at his post in the London Hospital for a year and nine months after the war began.

ATTACK RECEIVERS' SALE.

Lumber Company Stockholders Threaten Appeal to Courts.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 17.—Against the protest of counsel, who said they represented a majority of the stockholders, the American Lumber Company, an $8,000,000 corporation, was sold at a receivers' sale here today to Otis & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, managers for the bondholders, for $445,000. A protest to the sale was entered on the ground that the stockholders, if time were given, might be able to arrange a sale of the property for $800,000.

A. F. Freeman, an attorney of Ann Arbor, Mich., and J. G. Thurber, acting as secretary for a committee of stockholders, represented the protesting stockholders. Colonel R. W. Dobson, counsel for the Detroit Trust Company of Detroit, Mich., Trustees for the bondholders, urged an immediate sale.

Mr. Freeman asked for an adjournment of sixty days. The stockholders he represented, he said, hoped in that time to close negotiations with a prospective purchaser, who would pay $30,000 for the property and take over the entire outstanding issue of bonds. Following the sale Mr. Freeman announced that the case would be fought in the Federal courts.

Dutchess Club Elects Officers.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Dutchess Club of New York was held last night at the Hotel Astor. After a discussion of plans for the coming year the following officers were elected: President, Franklin D. Roosevelt; First Vice President, Justice Walter J. Cox; Second Vice President, Henry D. Ketchum; Third Vice President, Vincent Astor; Fourth Vice President, Colonel William P. Adams; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; Secretary, William S. Cross; Treasurer, Albert P. Caywood; Registrar, Paul M. Cooley; Historian, Frank B. Town; Regent at Large, Horatio N. Bain.

Screen Club Ball at Hotel Astor.

The ball of the Screen Club will be held tonight in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Billy Quirk, President of the club, and Norma Talmadge will lead the grand march, which will be in charge of Oscar A. Lund. King Baggot and Frank Carroll are Chairmen of the committees in charge of the ball. The Screen Club recently took possession of its new clubhouse at 117 West Forty-fifth Street, and it will be open to screen actresses Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday.

Republicans Spent $372,351 in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—A statement of the expenses of the Republican campaign in Ohio, filed with the Secretary of State today by the Executive Committee, shows that $372,351 was disbursed in the interests of State and national candidates.

JOHN B. RILEY DEAD.

State Superintendent of Prisons, Who Was Removed by Whitman.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 17.—John B. Riley, who was removed from office as State Superintendent of Prisons by Governor Whitman last January, died at his home here today, after a lingering illness, in his sixty-fifth year. His bitter controversy with Thomas Mott Osborne at the time Mr. Osborne was Warden of Sing Sing Prison was followed by Acting Warden George W. Kirchwey complaining to the Governor that he was interfering with the Mutual Welfare League self-government plan, in operation at the prison, by ordering the transfer of certain convicts from Sing Sing to other institutions. After hearing the complaint, Governor Whitman ordered Mr. Riley removed.

Mr. Riley was long prominent in this place, and from 1875 to 1878 was School Commissioner of Clinton County. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and was at various times connected with a law firm here. Under President Cleveland's first Administration, he was Superintendent of Indian Schools, from which he resigned in 1889 to become Chief Examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission. In 1898 Mr. Riley was appointed United States Consul General in Ottawa and remained there until 1897. Governor Sulzer appointed him Superintendent of Prisons in March, 1913.

He was for many years President of the Board of Managers of the State Normal School here and was formerly a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven. Mr. Riley drafted the charter of this place and was its first Corporation Counsel.

Lawton T. Hemans.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 17.—Lawton T. Hemans of Mason, Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, died at a local sanitarium today. He was 52 years old. Mr. Hemans was for years a prominent figure in Michigan politics. He held many offices, and twice was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor.

He was born in Collamer, N. Y., and came to Michigan when a young man. Mr. Hemans was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the Bar in 1888. He was the author of "History of Michigan" and "The Life and Times of Stephen T. Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan."

The Rev. William H. Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Rev. William H. Williams died today at his home in Lyons, aged 91 years. Fifty years ago he was assistant rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York. He was born in New York, and received his education at Burlington College, New Jersey, and General Theological Seminary, New York. He was made Trinity Church, New York, by Bishop Wittingham and ordained priest by Bishop De Lancy. In 1867 he came to Lyons, where he was rector of Grace Church for fifteen years, retiring in 1883.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN WYCK MACCAFFIL, widow of James Maccaffil, tobacco merchant of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,523 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 80 years. She was a daughter of Theodoreous and Marie Van Nostrand Van Wyck, and was a descendant of the Van Wyck family that settled in Oyster Bay, L. I., 250 years ago.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE F. FREY KIEHN, wife of Henry F. W. Kiehn, for many years in the wholesale business at Coney Beach, died at her home, 1,245 President Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY AMELIA SWITZER, 67 years old, widow of Frederick D. Switzer, a wholesale provision merchant, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Morrow, 890 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. LULU L. PEMBERTON, for several years a practitioner of osteopathy in Brooklyn and wife of Dr. Stanley D. Pemberton, died on Thursday, and her funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 1,187 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pemberton was a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and besides practicing her profession was active in the work of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, the Jackson Street Italian Guild, the Ladies' Benevolent Society and the Missionary Society of her church.

Mrs. LOUISA A. PETERSEN, widow of Frederick A. Petersen and for fifty years a resident of East Orange, N. J., died at her home there on Wednesday in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Germany and formerly lived in Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters and a son, Alexander P. Petersen, Mayor of Garden Plain, Kansas.

JOHN P. M. THORNTON, 74 years old, a civil war veteran and for twenty-five years attached to the General Post Office in Washington Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Kings County Hospital from injuries he received three weeks ago, when he was struck by a trolley car in Brooklyn. He lived at 35 Morton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Thornton served throughout the civil war with the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers and when mustered out of service he held the rank of Sergeant Major. He left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. HANNAH ELIZABETH PETTINGILL PFOSTER, widow of the Rev. G. J. Foster, a Presbyterian minister, who organized several churches at Jackson, Mich., died on Thursday at her home, 208 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Foster was born in Nantucket, Mass., and was a daughter of the Rev. Amos Pettingill. Mrs. Foster is survived by a son and four daughters.

Mrs. MAUD S. SLIEDNER SCHALLER, wife of David Schaller, a manufacturer of baby carriages, died on Thursday after an operation in the Ridgewood Sanitarium. She was 39 years old and lived at 1,085 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN J. O'NEILL, employed in the office of Receiver of Taxes in the New York Finance Department, died on Thursday at his home, 34 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH L. ROLLINGER, for more than fifty years in the employ of the Litchfield family in Brooklyn as gardener, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, 322 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-third year.

GEORGE S. COLEMAN, 74 years old, former Chief of the Worcester Fire Department, in which he served in various capacities for fifty years until he was pensioned four years ago, died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

DANIEL H. B. DAVIS, formerly an importer and exporter here, died on Wednesday at the home in Rye, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born here and was an uncle of Mrs. Alfred H. Bond of 31 East Sixtieth Street.

Mrs. KATHERINE M. T. MATTICE, wife of the Rev. Richard B. Mattice, pastor of the Throgs Neck Presbyterian Church, died on Thursday at her home, 1,400 Fort Schuyler Road, the Bronx, leaving also a son.

Mrs. HANNAH SCHLOSS, widow of William J. Schloss, formerly in the braid business here, died on Wednesday at her home in the Felix-Portland Hotel, leaving three sons and two daughters.

HENRY HEINZ, formerly for many years proprietor of an oyster and chop house in Avenue A, near Sixth Street, who retired after his wife, two daughters, and son were lost in the Slocum disaster, died in Bellevue Hospital, in his seventy-seventh year.

The Rev. WILLIAM LAWRENCE TENNEY, pastor of the Lee Congregational Church and formerly assistant to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Pittsfield, Mass., from injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

PETER LEYENDECKER, a retired Chicago brewer, died suddenly at midnight on Thursday at his home on the Mount Tom Road in New Rochelle, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country thirty-five years ago. Mr. Leyendecker was the father of Joseph C. and Frank X. Leyendecker, artists.

WALTER H. LAWRENCE, an employe of the Tide Water Oil Company in Bayonne, N. J., died on Thursday night at his home in Scotch Plains, N. J., in his forty-sixth year.

PHILIP SMITH, for many years a contracting mason of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY JANE DONNELLY, wife of Peter J. Donnelly and a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there in her fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE RADEMAN, wife of John R. Rademan, a retired merchant of this city, died suddenly yesterday in her home in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. MARY B. RAND, wife of Charles F. Rand, President of the Essex County Country Club and a former President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, died yesterday at her home in West Orange, leaving also four children.

FLOYD DICKINSON, formerly steward of the Sussex County Almshouse, died on Thursday at his home in Newton, N. J., in his forty-third year.

Mrs. PHEBE AUGUSTA STREAT, mother of Mrs. Walter A. Kipp, whose husband is a lawyer in Rutherford, N. J., died yesterday at her home there, in her seventy-seventh year.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH KEARNEY, sister of Mgr. John F. Kearney of old St. Patrick's Cathedral, died on Wednesday at her home, 407 East 140th Street, in her eighty-first year.

JOHN R. McDONALD, aged 73, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

TO SHOW CHICAGOANS HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY

Health Commissioner Plans a "Diet Squad" to Prove That 40 Cents a Day Can Feed One.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner, who has started a high cost of living investigation with a view to showing Chicagoans how to live on 40 cents a day, is planning a "diet squad" to prove his contentfon that 40 cents a day is sufficient for good and wholesome food. It is expected the plan will be adopted at a meeting of officials tomorrow.

Dr. Robertson purposes selecting twelve persons from his department, who shall be fed for two weeks on a diet recommended by him. Weight and general conditions of the subjects are to be taken before the dieting begins and after it is ended. The diet squad will be composed of six men and six women. A room at the Health Department will be utilized, and food and a cook will be provided by the department.

There is no reason why people shouldn't live on 40 cents a day, and I purpose demonstrating the fact, the doctor said. "I once fed my family of eight for five days on $3.81. Clubs are feeding their members for $4.35 and $4.50 a week. I recommend New England boiled dinners and muah and milk to cut down the cost of living."

FOOD INQUIRY IS DELAYED.

Trade Commission Wishes to Determine Scope of Its Authority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Federal Trade Commission today deferred consideration of a cost of living investigation, pending a report from its counsel as to the scope of its authority. Chairman Hurley on his return today from a Western trip, called the attorneys of the commission into consultation and instructed them to study the commission's exact powers in such matters preparatory to a meeting soon to take up the question.

The Trade Commissioners realize that any such inquiry might develop into a greater task than the funds now at their disposal would warrant. Its investigators are already at work delving into the paper and coal industries, and there is much other business awaiting action.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—A resolution addressed to President Wilson asking a Federal investigation of high food prices and suggesting an embargo to prevent shipments of foodstuffs to foreign countries was adopted unanimously by delegates to a special convention of the Illinois Division, United Mine Workers of America, meeting here today.

BAKERS ACCUSED BY RIVALS.

New York Company Charged with Fixing Discriminatory Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Charging the Ward Baking Company of New York with violation of the anti-monopoly law, which makes it a misdemeanor to fix discriminatory prices, Robert Kolb, head of the Trenton branch of the Kolb Baking Company of Philadelphia, appealed to Prosecutor Devlin of Mercer County today to apply for the indictment of the New York concern.

Mr. Kolb alleges that the Ward Company has been selling a thirty-ounce loaf of bread in Trenton for 10 cents, while in Newark the same price is charged by the company for a loaf weighing about twenty ounces. The Kolb Company contends that the Ward Company is selling bread in Trenton at an actual loss and that it is engaged in ruinous competition with local bakers. Prosecutor Devlin gave assurance that the complaint would be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury if it should be substantiated.

HIGHER WAGES IN BALTIMORE

Municipal Laborers and City Carmen Get Increase in Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—To meet the increased cost of living, the United Railways Company, owning and operating all the street and suburban electric lines, increased the wages of the thousands of motormen, conductors, and other operating employes on a graduated scale.

The City Government also increased the wages of all laborers, street cleaners, &c., 50 cents a day. This increase is causing the Board of Estimate to do considerable paring of other municipal expenses to keep the tax rate down to $2 on the hundred.

POLL ON FOOD EMBARGO.

Master Baker to Circulate Petitions and Adjust Prices on Result.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Master Bakers decided at a meeting here today to take a poll of public sentiment on the question of an American food embargo. Jay Burns, former President of the association, left for Chicago late today, to arrange with the Secretary to secure petitions through all local organizations of the association asking the Government to establish an embargo.

Members of the committee state that the members of the association have nothing to gain personally by the embargo, but expect to secure the expression of the consumers, in the interest of service, and in case the poll indicates a public desire for an embargo, the association will campaign to secure it. If the expression opposes the embargo, the bakers say, they will adjust their prices to meet the increasing price in wheat.

Another advance in the price of bread will be necessary, it was predicted by members of the committee, before Jan. 1.

DR. FRANK ANGELL DIVORCED

His Wife Gets a Decree on the Charge of Desertion.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Nov. 17.—Dr. Frank Angell, professor of psychology at Stanford University, who recently returned from service in Europe on the Belgian Relief Commission, and his wife have been divorced, it was learned here today.

Mrs. Angell was Louise Lee Bayard, daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to England from 1893 to 1897, and Secretary of State in the first Cleveland Administration.

Mrs. Angell obtained the divorce Tuesday in the Superior Court at San José on the ground of desertion. They were married in Wilmington, Del., in 1891.

Hon. James S. Duff Drops Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 17.—Hon. James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, dropped dead this afternoon at the house of a friend in Alliston, Ontario, having suffered from an ailment of the heart for some time. He was born at Cookstown, Ontario, June 20, 1856, and continued to run his farm at that place after his appointment as Minister in 1908. One of his sons, a married man, who enlisted in the Canadian forces as a private soldier in order to get to the front quickly, was recently killed in action. Another son is a Lieutenant. Mrs. Duff survives him.

William Thomson.

William Thomson, father of William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and a retired merchant of Lancaster, Penn., died on Thursday at his home, 2 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and when a young man spent seventeen years in the Far East with his brother, John Thomson, the explorer. In addition to William A. Thomson, he is survived by another son and three daughters.

JOHN J. ENNEKING DIES.

Veteran American Landscape Painter Succumbs in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—John J. Enneking, the noted landscape painter, died at his home in the Hyde Park district today from pneumonia.

He was born in Minster, Ohio, and was in his seventy-eighth year. After serving through the civil war, during which he was wounded several times, Mr. Enneking came here to live. Under Professor Richardson he began to draw on stone, but was forced to give up his art work owing to trouble with his eyes. His eyes improved, and in 1872 Mr. Enneking went abroad and studied in the art centres of Europe.

In 1873 he went to Paris and enrolled in the school of Maitre Bonnat, where he studied with Daubigny, and later studied at The Hague. He settled in Boston, where he worked until his death.

Mr. Enneking received four gold and four silver medals at the exhibition of the Charitable Mechanics' Association.

James Donnelly Dies on a Train.

James Donnelly, manager of the Herald Square Hotel, died suddenly last night on a train of the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad while on his way to his home, 508 South Broadway, Yonkers. He was in his forty-seventh year, and formerly for seventeen years was an assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

NATHAN—UNTERBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg will be at home Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, from 3 until 6, in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Edgar J. Nathan, Jr. No cards.

Married.

BALDWIN — BREWSTER.—On Nov. 15, 1916, by the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, Cecilia, daughter of Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster, to William Henry Baldwin, 3d, son of Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., at 139 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

LIBBEY—CONKLIN.—On Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Orin Clinton Frost, 156 West 86th St., by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Ruth Townsend Conklin to Edward Bailey Libbey.

HOSKO—HERMANN.—Nov. 12, Bertha Hermann to William Hosko.

KOVEN—KEIZER.—Nov. 12, Saartje Keizer to Isaac Koven.

RIPIN—STEINBACH.—Nov. 12, Evelyn Steinbach to Henry Ripin.

SAFIRE—ALTERESKO.—Nov. 14, Beatrice R. Alteresko to Harry Safire.

WEINBERG—MICHAELS.—Nov. 14, Cora Michaels to Louis Weinberg.

Brooklyn.

BAKER—POST.—Nov. 16, Sylvia Post to Clarence P. Baker.

PRINCETON AND YALE FIT FOR MIGHTY STRUGGLE ON THE GRIDIRON

BULLDOG AND TIGER WILL BATTLE TODAY

Enthusiasm Over Annual Yale-Princeton Fray Greatest in Many Years.

CRIMSON TO FACE BROWN

Harvard Bent on Preventing Defeat —Penn in Wolverines' Lair and Colgate Will Meet Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 17.—Lights are aglow in nearly all the windows of the dormitories tonight, and groups of students and returning graduates wander to and fro between the different halls, furnishing a scene of more animation than the old campus has seen in years. It is a lively night for Princeton, for the sons of Nassau are flocking here in droves, imbibed with the great hope that when Princeton meets Yale in the Palmer Memorial Stadium tomorrow, the Tigers are due to turn the tables and win from the Elis.

The greatest crowd which has ever visited Princeton's new arena will see the game, as all the tickets, numbering about 41,000, were gone tonight. The speculators have some and they will bring fancy prices before the game begins. The Pennsylvania Road will run specials from New York and Philadelphia every few minutes tomorrow morning. It is calculated that 10,000 automobiles will be parked around in Princeton's vacant lots. One thing is certain tonight—there is more real enthusiasm over this game than there has been in many a year.

Princeton wound up the practice season this afternoon with a signal drill, and the 'Varsity went through its plays smoothly and with encouraging snap and vim. Coach Speedy Rush is still in doubt about how the eleven will line up at the first kickoff. The backfield has the coaches worried. The bugaboo which looms up to frighten them is the possibility of fumbles. To insure the team against fumbling Harry Scoredore's punts it is almost certain that Ames will go in at half back, for he can catch punts better than Eddy although the Tigers cannot afford to leave Eddy on the sidelines because of his ability to romp through the open field and run his plays off quicker than Ames. Driggs will be at full back and Moore or Thomas will be the other half back.

Tibbott's Loss a Blow.

When the entire student body went to the stadium this afternoon and cheered the team, there were many expressions of regret that Dave Tibbott, Princeton's best drop kicker, who still limps so badly cannot play as a regular. This is a big handicap to the Tigers. The only doubtful position in Princeton's sturdy line is right tackle. McGraw and Latrobe are the two who are fighting for the place. Both are good players.

Looking back over last year's game, when a Yale team inspired to superhuman efforts through the coaching of the late Tom Shevlin downed the favored Tigers, Princeton men fear that intangible thing known as Yale spirit." Yale all season has been in the throes of hard luck. The hospital has been worked overtime, and some of the best men have been lost, especially Bingham and Sheldon. In no two succeeding games has Coach Ted Jones been able to present the same line-up. Captain Black and Legore are the only seasoned men on the squad. All the others are more or less green in big game experience.

But Princeton supporters know well that it is from these hard-luck teams from New Haven they have the most to fear. Often before has a Yale eleven, over which Princeton has been a decided favorite, risen to great strength and crushed the Tiger in his lair. Then, also, Princeton teams which have not looked so strong have come to the front against Yale and accomplished great things. Princeton, furthermore, fears "Yale luck." It is traditional in the long series between the two institutions that Yale rises to great heights against the Tigers. There have been stories that Yale is overtrained. But Princeton has been beaten in the past by Yale teams which were said to have been overtrained. Therefore the reason is willing to bet even money, but they will give no odds on this game.

Tigers Look the Better.

Princeton looks like a better team. It is made up of established, seasoned players. Rush has developed a great defensive line, and it seems pretty certain that Yale will find few holes in it. What Princeton has lacked in her games this season is a decisive "punch" when the enemy's goal line is within her reach. While Yale is making no boasts, there is a feeling among the Yale folks that the Blue may outgame the Tigers with her aggressiveness. But Princeton seems to be keyed up to that pitch where it will refuse to be outplayed. The Tigers believe that their technical superiority over Yale will count in the end, in spite of the bitter up-hill fight which the Elis are sure to make.

Skillman, the Princeton prophet, threw a big scare through the campus tonight when he predicted that the Tigers would win. Skillman is the kind of a prophet whose readings in the stars go by opposites. He never picks the winner. The team he usually pick to win is defeated. Last week he predicted a victory for Harvard and see what happened to Princeton. Skillman also said that Mr. Hughes would defeat Princeton's former President, Mr. Wilson, and see what happened there. So when he says that Princeton will win, Princeton undergraduates are not as cheerful as they might be.

There is great confidence in Captain Hogg's eleven nevertheless. It is ready to fight to the last ditch. Ten of the eleven men who will start the game are playing their last game of football for Princeton. They can be depended upon to make a good account of themselves. Five years Princeton has waited for this chance and they are going to make the most of it.

Yale Line Is Heavier.

Princeton has a lighter but a better line than Yale has shown. The Eli rush-line will average about 193 pounds, while Princeton's forwards average 177 pounds. Yale's backfield will be lighter than the Tiger backs. Yale's backfield men average only 165 pounds, while the Tigers average 174 pounds. The Blue depends on the aggressiveness of her backfield talent to make up for the difference in weight. Yale has an advantage in quarter backs, for Travis Smith has been at his place all season and has shown himself to be not only a good field general but the Blue has many plays developed around his ground gaining ability.

While Tibbott is in no condition to stand the gruelling shock of a scrimmage, it was said here tonight that if Princeton worked up within reach of a field goal the crippled star would be sent in to make the trial. He has been practicing kicks during the past week and has shown flashes of his old form, although it was a hard effort.

Princeton is better off than Yale in wing material, and Highley and Wilson have shown far more ability than the Yale pair, Comerford and Moseley. Much will depend on how the ends get down under the long kicks of both Driggs and Legore. Yale will undoubtedly have to use the forward pass often, and Princeton has a good defense against this play. While the Blue probably uses the pass to better effect than the Tigers, they cannot break it up as well as the Princeton defense.

Yale is taking a big chance in sending in many green men for today's contest. The team chosen has played together less than a week, while Legore is said to be far from the best physical condition. The team selected by Jones tonight has the heaviest rush line and lightest back field of any Yale team in years. Two of the Eli's heaviest back field men, Jim Braden and Rex Hutchinson, will not go into the first line-up, but both will get into the fray before it is many minutes old. Braden has developed into a dangerous drop kicker, and Princeton has reason to fear him.

Yale's squad stayed in New York last night and will get here early this morning. They will be accompanied by the largest gathering of Yale rooters that ever left New Haven. They expect that Yale will take a mighty brace just as they did in the Princeton game last year, but Princeton enthusiasts figure that this brace will be met by the indomitable spirit of a fighting Princeton eleven. No one doubts but that it will be a smashing, thrilling game.

The dubious attitude of the coaches make a prediction of the correct line-up an impossibility, but the teams will probably face each other as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Highley	L. E.	Moseley
McLean	L. T.	Gates
Nourse	L. G.	Black
Gennert	C.	Callahan
Hogg	R. G.	Fox
McGraw or Latrobe	R. T.	Baldrige
Wilson	R. E.	Comerford
Eddy	Q. B.	T. Smith
Ames or Brown	L. H. B.	Neville
Moore	R. H. B.	Legore
Driggs	F. B.	Jacques

CRUCIAL FRAYS ELSEWHERE.

Evenly Matched Traditional Rivals to Meet in Many Places.

While the Yale-Princeton game at Princeton commands most of the attention this afternoon, the day also marks a momentous occasion for many of the Eastern and Western teams. That period of the football season has arrived when the elevens show forth in their true worth. The Brown-Harvard, Pennsylvania-Michigan, Syracuse-Colgate, and Amherst-Williams games hold much interest for followers of these institutions, while the Fordham-Holy Cross contest at Worcester has much local interest.

Another game of importance is the Exeter-Andover game among preparatory schools. In the Middle West, the two unbeaten elevens of the Western Conference, Northwestern and Ohio State, have big jobs on their hands against Purdue and Case. Although out of the race for the Big Nine title, the Minnesota-Wisconsin game promises to be one of the hardest fought of the season.

The unbeaten Brown eleven is exercising strong hopes of defeating Harvard at Cambridge today and thus placing themselves in line for Eastern gridiron honors. Brown has one of the best teams that has ever represented the Providence University. The eleven has an offense which is both powerful and deceptive and one of the gridiron finds of the season in the dusky half back, Pollard. Harvard is going to start the game with many second string men in the line-up, but the Cambridge coaches have developed a second team which is almost on a par with the first team. Flower and Bond are backs who are almost the equals of Horween and Thatcher.

Harvard does not want to have its record blotted by a Brown defeat and there is a confidence at Cambridge that Harvard will win, even with her substitutes, just as she did last season, after Brown had beaten Yale. The Yale players are the authority that Brown is not as strong as Colgate and they make light of the Brown victory. Harvard, it is certain, however, will have to play the best kind of football to beat this eleven, coached by Robinson. Haughton will undoubtedly hold enough of his first string men in reserve to stave off a possible defeat.

Pennsylvania is expected to show her greatest strength of the season against Michigan at Ann Arbor. Folwell has already instilled a Quaker eleven with more fighting spirit than they have shown in the last few seasons and, judging from Michigan's showing against Cornell, Penn has a good chance of winning. Yost's line this season is not up to the standard of his back field and the line smashing ability of Maulbetsch has not shown so prominently as in former years. Penn relies on her aggressive back field to carry her to victory.

The Syracuse-Colgate game should be one of the closest struggles of the season, for both institutions are represented by powerful scoring machines. Colgate has been more consistent than Hollenback's eleven of giants, although the team has been pointing toward this contest and should show more than in the previous games.

Neither the Army nor Navy has much to fear. The West Pointers play Springfield and may have a little trouble, as the Y. M. C. A. lads showed unusual strength when they defeated Tufts last week. Villanova, not especially strong this season, will oppose the Navy.

Pittsburgh faces Carnegie Tech and Glenn Warner's powerful eleven is not expected to experience much trouble. There is no doubt now that Pittsburgh will go through the season with a great record and will rank with the best the season has produced, East or West. Dartmouth plays West Virginia and will probably have no trouble in disposing of the Southerners. The Exeter-Andover game is the blue ribbon event of the preparatory school season, and although Exeter has been victorious for the last three seasons, the Andover eleven this year is much stronger, while Exeter has experienced defeat. The game should be a closer contest, at any rate. The Yale and Harvard Freshmen have their annual game at New Haven.

Purdue has a chance today to upset the Western championship situation. Purdue plays Northwestern, the team which, with Ohio State, has not yet been defeated. Case plays the Ohio team, but on the form these elevens have shown in previous games, both should win by safe margins. Florida and Indiana clash in an intersectional game. The weather will play an important part in this game, as the Florida team will be handicapped if snow happens to fall. Minnesota is regarded the favorite over Wisconsin, while Illinois has shown up stronger than Chicago.

Only one game is scheduled for New York. Columbia will play Wesleyan. Fordham and Holy Cross are old rivals and the Bronx team, with its strong make-up, is looking for a decisive victory at Worcester.

SNOW LIKELY AT CORNELL.

Ithacans Have No Fear of Mass. Aggies, but Expect Low Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Cornell will close the home football season tomorrow by playing the Massachusetts Agricultural Collegians. The Ithacans anticipate no great difficulty with the New Englanders, but snow flurries almost every day this week have made the gridiron slippery and soft, and the coaches do not expect the score to be a large one. Snow is predicted for tomorrow and for the first time in years Ithacans may see a football battle in a snowstorm.

The Aggies arrived today and ran through signals on Schoellkopf Field for half an hour. They appeared fairly heavy. Cornell's players did not don togs at all, but they listened to the usual blackboard talk and discussion from Dr. Sharpe. The 'Varsity team that played against Michigan is slated to get into the lineup tomorrow, but the coaches plan to make a number of substitutions in order to give the promising men a good chance under fire.

Dinner for F. W. Rubien Tonight.

More than 100 men identified with amateur athletics will attend the dinner in honor of Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union tonight at the Hotel Majestic. Delegates from many parts of the country here to attend the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be present. Among those at the speakers' table will be Justice Bugbee S. Weeks, toastmaster; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, President of the New York Athletic Club; A. G. Mills, one of the founders of the Amateur Athletic Union; J. Wendell, one of the American representatives on the International Olympic Committee; Gustavus T. Kirby, Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, and Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx.

STRONG SUB TEAM WILL FACE BROWN

Haughton Thinks Harvard Line-up Chosen for Today's Game Is a Formidable One.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Another big crowd will gather in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow when the Brown team, which ran riot at New Haven last week, will invade Cambridge confident of victory. The substitute team which the Harvard coaches have been drilling all the week has developed sufficient offensive and defensive strength to satisfy Percy Haughton that it will be able to play perhaps a harder game against Brown than would the regulars, several of whom are still getting back into shape after their sharp play against Princeton. However, while a substitute team will start, Murray and Sweetser being the only first string men, half a dozen of the other regulars will be held ready on the side lines to help out in a pinch. The head coach will take only a few men to Princeton to see the Yale game there.

Haughton and his coaches have a lot of respect for Brown and have kept in close touch with the development of the Providence team. It is felt that Harvard's late season attack, intrusted to men like Bond, Flower, and Burnham, all of whom are true 'Varsity backs, will gain a lot of ground, and that the Crimson's careful defensive drill against Brown's plays will stop the attack which Yale's defense failed to hold a week ago.

With Bond for drop-kicking and Flower for the punting, Harvard expects to make the most of what has been a very successful "approach" game all the Fall. Bond is dangerous anywhere inside the 45-yard line and is considered a more dependable drop-kicker than Horween.

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the strength of Harvard's left wing for tomorrow's game, as Hartley has not made a great impression at tackle and Duncan, one of last year's heavy substitutes, has not played any hard football to speak of since his return from the border. There is much more confidence felt in the strength of the back field defense against open play than in the line defense. Harvard is not going to place all its eggs in the substitute basket, for, as said above, only a few of the regulars will be away and there is plenty of Varsity strength on the side lines.

The game will decide whether Taylor or Harris will start at centre in the Yale game. Taylor's weight is wanted badly, but he has not played centre enough of the time this Fall for the coaches to get a final line on him.

The probable line-up of the two teams is as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
Phinney	L. E.	Marshall
Sweetser	L. T.	Devitalis
Clark	L. G.	Wilson
Taylor	C.	Sprague
Duncan	R. G.	Farnham
Hartley	R. T.	Williams
Sawyer	R. E.	Weeks
Murray	Q. B.	Purdy
Flower	L. H. B.	Jemial
Bond	R. H. B.	Pollard
Burnham	F. B.	Hillhouse

SECOND TEAMS IN A TIE.

Harvard and Brown Understudies Play Scoreless Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Harvard and Brown second teams battled to a scoreless tie on Soldiers Field today. In the third period a forward pass by Johnson to West across the Brown goal line looked like a Harvard touchdown, but referee Pischon ruled that the ball grazed the goal post before it was caught behind the line, and that the play was a touchback.

The line-up:

Harvard 2d, (0.)	Position.	Brown 2d, (0.)
Campbell	L. E.	Shea
Williams	L. T.	Sidkowsky
Zach	L. G.	Bitting
Leighton	C.	Berriman
Pennock	R. G.	Gleason
Akin	R. T.	Lathrop
Brown	R. E.	Samson
West	Q. B.	M. Shea
Platt	L. H. B.	Williams
Crosscup	R. H. B.	Shupert
Johnson	F. B.	Chase

Substitutions: Harvard — Roquemore for Brown, Woods for Campbell, Davis for Williams, Markle for Akin, Seaver for Roquemore, Ellison for West, Elson for Crosscup, Hoffman for Platt. Brown—Shaw for Williams.

Referee—Mr. Pischon, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Bankhart, Dartmouth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

COLUMBIA CUBS TROUNCED.

Wesleyan Freshmen Show Scoring Machine Volept Schumacher.

Wesleyan freshmen battled on the South Field gridiron yesterday afternoon as a prologue to the Wesleyan-Columbia game of this afternoon and trounced the Morningside cubs by 26 to 0. Against Tex Schumacher, right half back and captain of the Connecticut aggregation, the Columbia yearlings were powerless. Schumacher scored all four touchdowns, booted the two goals between the cross bars, and was the general all-around mainstay of the team. Wesleyan's freshman eleven that will meet Columbia's team today viewed the game and took the outcome of the freshman game as an omen for the 'Varsity battle of this afternoon. The Wesleyan system includes an abundance of the aerial game to supplement straight football.

The line-up:

Wesleyan, '20. (26.)	Pos.	Columbia, '20. (0.)
Gillespie	L. E.	Ashley
Moore	L. T.	Hallidar
Seeley	L. G.	Miller.
Berlew	C.	Johnson
E. Dixon	R. G.	Barker
Anderson	R. T.	W. K. Thomson
Bradley	R. E.	Weinstein
Belcher	Q. B.	Brady
Abbott	L. H. B.	Scott
Schumacher	R. H. B.	Eccles
Meyers	F. B.	Healy

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Wesleyan, 1920	20	0	0	6	—26
Columbia, 1920	0	0	0	0	—0

Wesleyan scoring: Touchdowns—Schumacher, 4. Goals from touchdowns—Schumacher, 2. Substitutions—Wesleyan, 1920: Davis for Belcher, K. Dixon for Meyers, Hmall for Gillespie, Stackhouse for Seeley, Boote for Berlew; Columbia, 1920: Lish for Eisfelder, Stone for Lish, Jones for Ashley, Ashley for Scott, Grossman for Brady, K. Thomson for Johnson, Kirkland for Grossman, L. W. Thompson for A. K. Thomson, Scott for Ashley, Schoonover for Ashley.

Referee—W. N. Howard, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire—Dr. S. B. Newton, Williams. Linesman—Ed. Thorp, De La Salle. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

H. S. OF COMMERCE IN TIE.

Local Eleven Holds East Orange Team 7 to 7 in Fast Game.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Playing their best football of the season, the High School of Commerce eleven of New York today held the fast East Orange High School team to a 7 to 7 tie on the local gridiron. After being scored upon shortly after the opening of the first period, the Commerce players took the offensive, and in the third quarter tallied the points which gave them the tie.

The line-up:

Commerce, (7.)	Pos.	East Orange, (7.)
Gold	L. E.	R. Holt
Sapperstein	L. T.	Calloway
Mullins	L. G.	Parton
Flood	C.	Aschenbach
Lewis	R. G.	Hetzel
Johnstone	R. T.	Gabriel
Collins	R. E.	Goedecke
Cooper	Q. B.	W. Holt
Mayer	L. H. B.	Cox
Chalaire	R. H. B.	Alexander
Mulligan	F. B.	Mangan

Touchdowns—Gabriel, Cooper. Goals from touchdowns—W. Holt, Cooper. Substitutes—Lipman for Mayer, Reiff for Mulligan, Denny for Mangan, Miller for Cox, Barker for Alexander, Faulkes for Hetzel, Murray for Faulkes, Winner for W. Holt. Referee—Mr. Garrison, Wesleyan. Umpire—Mr. Fields, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Linesman—Mr. Heackie, East Orange. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
Cornell vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. West Virginia University at Hanover.
Army vs. Springfield at West Point.
Navy vs. Villanova at Annapolis.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Lehigh vs. Franklin and Marshall at South Bethlehem.
Washington and Lee vs. Washington and Jefferson at Richmond.
Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
Columbia vs. Wesleyan at South Field.
Fordham vs. Holy Cross at Worcester.
New York University vs. Maryland State at Ohio Field.
Georgetown vs. North Carolina Aggies at Washington.
Swarthmore vs. Dickinson at Swarthmore.
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Medford.
Johns Hopkins vs. Haverford at Baltimore.
Bucknell vs. Gettysburg at Harrisburg.
Catholic University vs. Muhlenberg at Washington.
Connecticut Aggies vs. Norwich at Storrs.
Delaware vs. Gallaudet at Newark.
Hobart vs. St. Bonaventure's at Geneva.
Louisiana State vs. Mississippi at Baton Rouge.
New Hampshire State vs. Rhode Island State at Durham.
Phillips-Exeter vs. Andover at Andover.
Rensselaer Poly vs. Stevens at Troy.
St. John's vs. Western Maryland at Annapolis.
Tulane vs. University of Alabama at New Orleans.
Union vs. Hamilton at Schenectady.
University of Georgia vs. Georgia Tech at Athens.
University of Kentucky vs. Mississippi Aggies at Lexington.
University of Rochester vs. Allegheny at Rochester.
University of the South vs. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.
University of Vermont vs. Middlebury at Burlington.
University of Virginia vs. Virginia Military Institute at Charlottesville.
Ursinus vs. Pennsylvania Military College at Collegeville.
Westminster vs. University of Buffalo at North Wilmington.
Alabama Poly vs. Vanderbilt.

West.

University of Michigan vs. University of Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor.
Michigan Aggies vs. Notre Dame at East Lansing.
Northwestern vs. Purdue at Evanston.
University of Illinois vs. University of Chicago at Urbana.
University of Minnesota vs. University of Wisconsin at Minneapolis.
Case vs. Ohio State at Cleveland.
Indiana vs. Florida at Bloomington.
Marquette vs. Beloit at Milwaukee.
Oberlin vs. Mount Union at Oberlin.
University of California vs. University of Washington at Berkeley.
University of Iowa vs. Iowa State at Ames.
University of Kansas vs. University of Nebraska at Lawrence.
University of Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia.

School Games.

De Witt Clinton High School vs. Morris High School at Pole Grounds.
New Utrecht High School vs. Bushwick High School at West End Oval.
Boys' High School vs. Erasmus Hall High School at Washington Park.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Fordham Prep at Fordham Field.
Manual Training High School vs. St. Paul's School at Garden City.

PRESIDENT TO SEE GAME.

Executive to be One of Record Crowd at Army-Navy Contest.

President Woodrow Wilson will attend the Army-Navy game at the Polo Grounds next Saturday, Nov. 25. Boxes have been reserved on both sides of the gridiron for the President and his party. He will witness the first half of the game from the Army side and the second half from the Navy side. The President's reservations are in the upper tier of the grand stand. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will have a box on the Navy Side and Secretary of War Baker will sit on the Army side.

All attendance records at the Polo Grounds will be shattered on that day, for between 44,000 and 45,000 tickets have been disposed of. None of the ticket speculators have any tickets yet, but they say they will be able to fill orders next week. They predict that on account of the great demand the paste-boards will bring large prices.

The Army and Navy people have received more tickets than ever before and both branches of the service will be represented in large numbers. Washington will be practically deserted on that day, as nearly all the Government officials, diplomats, and their families will see the two football teams battle. Annapolis will send a larger gathering of midshipmen than ever before, and the whole cadet corps from West Point will be there to whoop it up for the Army team.

ARMY ELEVEN CRIPPLED.

Several 'Varsity Men Will Be Unable to Face Springfield Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Army eleven will play its last home contest of the season tomorrow against Springfield Y. M. C. A. College on the Plains. The soldiers are not in especially good physical condition, with several of their best men out because of injuries. Butler will be missed in the line, his place at tackle going to Schlenker, an aggressive but inexperienced player. The coaches plan to start the Varsity men at the kickoff, but many of the reserve lads are to be used during the contest.

The Springfield players displayed plenty of fire and dash to their work this afternoon. The party of twenty-eight strong arrived at noon, and took a light drill on the Army's gridiron later in the day. Gayle, star with the forward pass, will not line up with his team tomorrow. At the conclusion of Springfield's drill today, the Army men were sent into a brief signal practice, which was not altogether satisfactory to the coaches.

MIDDIES ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Navy Today Faces Villanova, Which Army Beat, 69 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—Villanova, which opposes the Navy lads here in the final home game, was defeated by the Army team, 69 to 7. Although the midshipmen hardly expect to equal this score, they do expect to win by a substantial margin. The backfield positions for which so keen a battle has been waged will be as follows: Quarter, Whelchel; halves, Perry and Ingram; full back, Roberts. Butler may take Perry's place in the Army game. Practice this afternoon was light and was held behind closed gates.

CELEBRATION AT WILLIAMS.

Football Paraphernalia Hurled Into Fire as Practice Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 17.—In a steady fall of snow, the Williams football team had its final practice of the year on Weston Field this afternoon. It consisted only of a short drill in the handling of the punts and a fast signal practice, lasting altogether little more than an hour. The team left here immediately after the workout for Amherst, where it will play the annual game on Pratt Field tomorrow afternoon.

As soon as the practice was over the college body congregated on the field to give the squad a sendoff. After snake dancing around the gridiron they gathered about a large bonfire and cheered the team collectively and individually. According to the custom each member of the team threw some article of his football paraphernalia into the fire to signify the end of the gruelling work.

LAFAYETTE FEEBLE BEFORE PENN STATE

Captain Clark Leads Blue and White to 40-0 Triumph with Powerful Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Before a crowd of 10,000 Pennsylvania Day guests Penn State won an easy football game from Lafayette here today by 40 to 0. The Easton eleven did not have an opportunity to cross State's line at any time. The ball was never advanced inside the Blue and White's 25-yard line, and State did not exert itself to hold the visitors to three first downs.

In six plays after the opening kick-off Ewing tallied State's first touchdown. He circled right end, protected by splendid interference, and ran ten yards to the goal line. Hess, Clark and Robb slipped through tackles and hit the centre for long gains that resulted directly in Ewing's score.

The Penn State line was stanch all the time. No gain of more than six yards was pushed through the forwards and little advancement was made on end runs. Either Parrish or Krushank broke through and spilled Lafayette's plays before they were under way. Higgins and Jones stopped many runners when they reached the scrimmage line.

State's secondary defense had an easy afternoon until Lafayette opened a forward passing attack in the second half that looked dangerous. It was only the alertness of Hess, Captain Clark and Robb that prevented Diamond and Lehr getting away with long runs.

Lafayette's three first downs were all made on forward passes from a kick formation. Captain Clark's team tried to gain ground with passes four times. Three were grounded or blocked, the other from Ewing to Higgins gaining twenty yards and putting the ball in easy position for Hess to slip past left tackle for a touchdown.

The success of Penn State's running attack, which was handled admirably by Ewing, brought little need to try the hazardous passes. The interference formed swiftly and powerfully so that Robb and Ewing were able to turn the Lafayette ends without much trouble. Parrish and O'Donnell opened great holes in Lafayette's line. Hess and Clark went through these openings for long gains. Hess filled Beck's place at right half back and State did not suffer through the substitution. Through infractions of the rules State suffered penalties aggregating eighty yards. Lafayette was penalized only fifteen yards.

The lineup:

Penn State, (40.)	Position.	Lafayette, (0.)
Jones	L. E.	Hutchinson
Krushank	L. T.	Mummert
Parrish	L. G.	Pollick
Conover	C.	Gellatly
O'Donnell	R. G.	Ernest
Carmeckle	R. T.	Bell
Higgins	R. E.	Woodruff
Ewing	Q. B.	Taylor
Robb	L. H. B.	McDonnell
Hess	R. H. B.	Diamond
Clark	F. B.	Martin

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Penn State	7	13	7	13	—40
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Ewing, Robb, Pond, Hess, (3.) Goals from touchdowns—Conover, (4.) Substitutions—Penn State, Green for Clark, Clabaugh for Parrish, Thorpe for Ewing, Swane for Jones, R. Clarke for Thorpe, Pond for Robb, Edgerton for Pond; Lafayette, Ritter for Ernest, Harris for Ritter, Seeley for Martin, Brandes for Diamond, Overton for Gellatly, Thaxter for Woodruff, Culden for Seeley, Beers for Mummert, Lininger for Taylor, Lehr for Brandes, Reese for Thaxter.

Referee—Mr. Targert, Rochester. Umpire—Mr. McCarty, Germantown. Linesman—Mr. Bennis, Pennsylvania. Field judge—Mr. Cates, Colby. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

HARD GAME FOR COLUMBIA.

Metcalf Expects His New Back Field to Surprise Wesleyan.

Wesleyan will be Columbia's seventh football opponent of the season for this afternoon's battle on South Field, and will present in the line-up many of the veterans of the 1915 team, including Harmon and Destjen in the back field. Today's game will be watched with interest to discover whether Columbia's poor season this Fall has been because of an inferior team or not. Of the six opponents this season only Stevens was on the 1915 schedule, and the outcome two weeks ago was a scoreless tie. Last year Columbia ended the season with Wesleyan on South Field and triumphed over the Nutmeg Staters to the tune of 18 to 0.

Head Coach Metcalf at Morningside barred the gates even more closely at the final drilling yesterday, and excluded newspaper men for the first time this Fall. He is insistent that Columbia, despite the reverses of the year, will attack Wesleyan with the strongest back field yet selected. Cochrane, Monroe, and Dunn are the trio who will carry Columbia's pigskin into foreign territory, and Donnell, heretofore a substitute, will succeed at Dunn's regular berth at right end.

Captain Healy is back in the game after two weeks' absence, and Hal Vollmer, the swimming champion, has succeeded to right tackle because of Wilber's retirement for the season. Brown, the veteran centre, will play his regular position.

The teams will start the game with the following line-ups:

Columbia.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Kennedy	L. E.	Boswell
Healy	L. T.	Welley
Donaldson	L. G.	Poldevaux
Brown	C.	Johnson
Cleveland	R. G.	Talbot
Vollmer	R. T.	Brown
Dunn	R. E.	Peck
McCabe	Q. B.	Webb
Monroe	L. H. B.	Harmon
Dunn	R. H. B.	Destjen
Cochran	F. B.	Richelieu

Referee—F. W. Luehring, Chicago. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—John C. Hennessey, Brown. Field Judge—James A. Hatch, Williams. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

FORDHAM IS CONFIDENT.

Injured Men Return and Squad Departs Hopefully for Holy Cross.

Twenty-two Fordham players, five coaches, and three hundred alumni departed for Worcester yesterday, where the Bronx eleven will meet its old rival, Holy Cross. A delegation of students will follow this morning. With every one of its regulars in shape except O'Connell, who has been succeeded by Dempsey, the local players were sure they would repeat last year's victory.

The final work yesterday morning was limited to a blackboard talk. Gargan gave a final demonstration of the new open plays which will constitute the main attack today and instructed the backs in interference, which has been the only noticeable defect in the Fordham team so far. Holy Cross has had much more experience than the local team this season, having played Princeton, Rutgers, and the Army.

N. Y. U. TEAM IN CONDITION.

Eustis Ends Preparation for Maryland State with Long Drill.

The New York University football team yesterday completed its preparation for today's game with Maryland State in a long signal drill. Coach Dick Eustis gave close attention to the work of the 'Varsity, and the scrubs were under the direction of Assistant Coach Elmer Eustis. Howard and Ted Cann practiced drop kicking, and later punting and placement kicking. The day's work was concluded with a detailed blackboard talk.

Trainer May has the entire first string in good condition, but, in preparation for the Columbia game next week, Coach Eustis will keep Weinheimer, left half back; Ted Cann, also a half back; Brin, the centre, and Egan, the right end, out of today's game.

MICHIGAN AND PENN READY.

Participants in Intersectional Game Have Light Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 17.—Michigan and Pennsylvania, contenders in the big intersectional battle of the morrow, contented themselves with light practice today. The final Wolverine practice of the year was mere signal work, with kicking and forward passing and a polishing of the formations to be used against the Quakers.

Folwell's men indulged in light exercise at the Detroit Country Club. They will remain in Detroit until nearly noon tomorrow, coming to the scene of action just before the game. Coaches and players of both teams seem confident as regards the final outcome. Folwell stated in Detroit this afternoon that he expected his men to get the long end of the count, while Yost announced that his men were ready and fit for their best battle of the season.

The U. of M. Athletic Association expects the largest crowd that ever gathered at Ferry Field to witness the final work of Captain Maulbetsch on a college gridiron. Over 26,000 tickets have been disposed of, and officials think the last rush will overflow the ends of the field, as every seat has been sold for a week.

Yost tonight confirmed his statement made earlier in the week that Sparks would be seen at quarter and Raymond at right half. Sparks and Dunne will probably divide the punting, although the coach has made no statement to that effect. The advantage of having Sparks occupy the booter's position, at least part of the time, is readily seen, as the pivot can rush the leather, pass, or kick from the same formation.

Folwell is still uncertain as to the men who will start for the Quakers. His line is expected to be the same as that which faced Dartmouth last week. Berry will probably start at full back, which means that Light will move to half, with Derr and Bell in the remaining back-field positions. Jimmy Bryan's injuries are likely to prevent him from starting at quarter back.

Three thousand students surged upon Ferry Field this afternoon to cheer the team in its final practice.

The probable line-up for the game is as follows:

Michigan.	Position.	Penn.
Dunne	L. E.	Urquhart
Wieman	L. T.	Mathews, (Capt.)
Grazey	L. G.	Heming
Nieman	C.	Wray
Rehor	R. G.	Workman
Weeks	R. T.	Little
Peach	R. E.	Miller
Sparks	Q. B.	Bell
Maulbetsch, (Capt.)	L. H. B.	Light
Raymond	R. H. B.	Derr
Smith	F. B.	Berry

Referee—J. C. Holderness, Lehigh. Umpire—Anthony Haines, Yale. Field Judge—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Head Linesman—James Cooney, Princeton.

HAMILTON TO MEET UNION.

Today's Fray Is Most Important of Season for Both Teams.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Hamilton College eleven, primed for the fray by a week of the hardest practice, will meet its time-honored rival, Union, tomorrow afternoon at Schenectady in the last and most important game of the season for both teams. Last year these rivals fought to a 0 to 0 tie.

Although handicapped by the presence of snow upon the gridiron Pete Reynolds, coach of the local team, has driven his charges hard in the last days of practice. His difficulties have been increased by the fact that the eleven is badly crippled by injuries. Four men who played on the team which beat Columbia at the opening of the season are physically able to play now. The entire college is planning to accompany the team to Schenectady.

UNION READY FOR FRAY.

Rosekrans Expected to be Big Factor Against Hamilton Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Union squad had its final practice today for the most important game of the season, with Hamilton tomorrow. Captain Rosekrans's drop kicking is expected to be an important factor in the game. The entire team is showing great form, especially Goff, Roof, and Wittner, and in case of need a capable string of subs is available.

RAIN HALTS LEHIGH'S WORK.

Few Veterans Will Play Against Franklin and Marshall Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 17.—While Coach Tom Keady was scouting at the Penn State-Lafayette game today, Assistant Coaches Goyne and Strauss were laboring with the Lehigh 'Varsity. The practice was short because a rain came up and sent the players scurrying to cover. During the practice, however, which was devoted to signals, followed by drop kick and placement formation work, the men who will most likely start tomorrow's game against Franklin and Marshall were tried out, as the outlook tonight is for a wet field. It has been decided not to take any chances with several of the veterans and they will be on the side lines tomorrow. Therefore, the probable line-up will be: Robinson, centre; Becker, Ayrault, or Johnson, guards; Good and McCarty, tackles; Quist and Gulich, or Fraim and Young, ends; Herrington, quarter back; Tomlinson and MacIsaacs, half backs; and Hurley, full back.

Eastern District High Is Victor.

In a Whitney P. S. A. C. sub-target rifle match yesterday, Eastern District High School defeated the High School of Commerce team by the close count of 320 to 237 hits. The scoring was as follows:

Eastern District H. S.—Winkleman,

PRINCESS SHEILA BEATS LADY SEATON—HORSE SHOW ENDS

CHAMPIONSHIP DAY ENDS HORSE SHOW

Judge Moore's Lady Seaton Beaten by Miss Vauclain's Princess Sheila.

MISS BECK WINS IN JUMP

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Takes Smithtown Cup with Sir Thomas, and Also Reserve with Melrose.

It was a glorious passing away of the thirty-first annual Horse Show. All of yesterday's sessions of the affair were liberally attended, that at night, which ended the event, largely so. Again the promenade took on the appearance of gayety, which was at one time so characteristic of the shows, with most of the men and women in evening dress. Boxes were well filled and all but two sections of the arena seats were crowded. For the management, Mr. McClay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the attendance as a whole was more than 50 per cent. in excess of that of a year ago, while the patronage of the last two days had encouraged the men who are financing the show to believe that New Yorkers are now well convinced that horse shows are not a thing of the past, but that this wholom premier social and sporting event will again rank as such in 1917, and reward the men who have dipped deeply into their bank accounts for several years to keep it alive.

Championship Day brought an unusual number of out-of-town horsemen to the Garden to see the best that a week's weeding out processes have developed. They saw and approved what they saw. The automobile has not yet driven into outer darkness the serviceable type of horse for the park and country use. That he has persisted and improved was the verdict around the ring where the real critics stand and comment and draw conclusions.

Saddle Type Improved.

The recent efforts to better the types of saddlers and hunters by the infusion of thoroughbred blood has made an impress which was strikingly notable when the champions were in process of being determined in those classes. The scrawny, rack-like animal of the parks and fields has given way to an animal stocky, sturdy, full of life, and of blood-like conformation most encouraging to lovers of the horse. There never have been shown in the history of the local shows such clean-limbed, level-headed, and well-rounded types of the saddle and hunting horse as those which last night made their final bid for show honors. The same thing applies to the harness horse, for the homebred ones have been able to hold their own against the importations, thanks to the energy and devotion of a few of the breeders who have not only kept the type alive but improved on it. That seems to be the lesson of the show now closed in the opinion of the critics who watched the thirty-first annual show close.

Easily the sensation of the evening was the defeat of Judge Moore's oft-time champion harness mare, Lady Seaton, in the contest for the championship for horses not exceeding 15.2, by Miss Vauclain's showy little mare, Princess Sheila. While it is true that Lady Seaton never showed to poorer advantage, it is equally so that Princess Sheila never showed to better. The little mare was steadiness itself and like clockwork in the steady one-two-three-four movement of her dainty hoofs over the tan bark track. For a full half hour the judges kept the pair at their work and during all that time Sheila stood the strain and kept her feet, and Miss Vauclain also refused to get rattled. Lady Seaton skipped, hopped, and broke repeatedly and there was little that was rhythmical in her action through the gruelling trial. Judge Moore could not make her keep her feet steadily for much more than a single turn of the track, try hard as he did, with every trick of the skilled reinsman. He coaxed, clucked and talked to her, meantime holding his lines rigid, while Miss Vauclain was able, with loosely held reins, to keep Princess Sheila steadily at her business of outstepping the four-time National Horse Show champion. There were repeated cheers of encouragement for the plucky little woman who was making the hardest fight of her career, culminating in a shout of approval when the ribbon was pinned to Princess Sheila's bridle denoting that a new ring champion had come into being, and a long-time queen had been dethroned.

Moore Scores Reversal.

Immediately after Judge Moore was in part assuaged for his disappointment by winning the championship for horses over 15.2 with his handsome mare, Bountiful, which won from a class of seven high steppers, Miss Vauclain this time having to be content with the reserve ribbon for her $10,000 beauty, The Whip, which is showy enough to catch any crowd, but lacked the steadiness and substance of Bountiful.

Both the championships for harness pairs went to Judge Moore, that for horses under 15.2 with Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton—the latter going in splendid form hitched double—and that for the larger class with the veteran Robin Hood and his mate, Marcel, both of which were in fine fettle. In the first named class the Judge also won the reserve with Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn, driven by his stable manager, George Chipchase. In the class for horses over 15.2 the reserve went to the Hamilton Farm's pair, Argo and Frailty.

Little Miss Marian Beck, daughter of Sir Adam Beck, won double honors in the opening event of the evening session, a jumping contest for the Smithtown Hunt Cup. This compelled the competitors to take eight jumps—double the number usually required—the horses to be ridden by members of some recognized hunt club. Of the twenty-four hunters entered for the cup, eighteen essayed the trials, all with a fair degree of success. Miss Beck rode both Sir Thomas and Melrose of her father's string without making a fault. To her great gratification and that of the crowd as well, she not only won the cup with Sir Thomas, but the reserve ribbon with Melrose, the latter the horse she habitually rides to hounds. The little rider is only 12 years old, and has been riding across country since she was 9 years old, so that she is perfectly at home on the back of a hunting horse.

Sapphire the Champion Pony.

Contests for the several championships began in the early morning with the award for ponies under saddle, which brought together the winners and second horses in five classes which had been passed on during the week. This followed immediately the awards in a class for these miniature horses, in which Miss Katherine Kennedy Tod's handsome little bay mare Sapphire won the blue, and Louis Lee Haggin's bay mare Anne Rose was placed second. This had been a duplication of the awards in another class judged on Thursday. That same decision stood when the judging for the championship came and Sapphire got the cup and Anne Rose the reserve ribbon. They plainly outclassed in both appearance and action the smaller ponies of the Welsh and Shetland types in competition against them.

Tissington Amity was in fine form when the class for ponies in single harness for the championship was called, and stepped about the ring in such faultless style that there was no criticism following the award of the cup to this smart little pony of the Willisbrook Farm string, even though Hamilton Flame was in good form also, and showed well, though not up to the showing he made when the two met in their class competition, when Flame probably showed better than ever before in his life.

In the award in the competition for pairs of ponies in harness, early in the afternoon session, Charles R. Hamilton of Philadelphia got the championship with his snappy little stepper, Bantam King, hitched with Fire Spark, the pair going evenly and steadily, as Bantam King, which has been a very erratic chap under all previous owners, was on his good behavior and as good-natured as a plow horse. The Brady pair, Irvington Bouncer and Irvington Wildfire, got the reserve, as Tissington Amity and her mate were not eligible for the championship. This ended the championship contests for the bantams of the show.

Hartford's Saddle Horses Win.

Both championships for docked saddle horses were won by John A. Hartford of this city, that for horses under 15 hands going to Will Scarlet, and that for the larger class to Gossip, one of the most famous of the docked horses of past shows and winner of a number of ribbons and championships. Gossip is admittedly a superb saddle mare when she is in good form, but yesterday she was either sore or actually lame, apparently sore in front and behind, and the placing her over The Knut caused a lot of adverse criticism by those close observers who hug the rail at the ringside when the championships are decided. Both awards were in agreement with those made in the classes in which the animals had all met previously, so that the judges were at least consistent. In the class for the smaller horses, George A. Anderson's MacGregor was placed in reserve to Will Scarlet. Miss Lilian Alford rode the winner in this class and Miss Marjorie Hobbs the reserve animal.

E. T. Stotesbury won both of the championships for roadsters, in the class for single horses, with Ebony King, and in the class for pairs with Ruby and Lasca. Both of these have been through the several classes of the show, both for roadsters and trotters, without having been beaten, a fact peculiarly gratifying to their owner, who, though he has kept his horses on the show ring circuit all the season has had no chance to see them win until the Garden show. Mr. Stotesbury is one of the very few men who have taken to the public showing of their horses who has consistently stuck to the typical American horse, the trotter, in his show ventures. All three of his winners are standard bred with track records of better than 2:20, and look and act as if they could still do their turn over the mile tracks of the Grand Circuit should their owner care to take that end of the trotting horse sport as a venture.

Another Blue for Judge Moore.

The Judge Moore-Miss Vauclain battle for the blues in the heavy harness horse classes was continued as hotly as ever yesterday, beginning in the morning with a battle in the class of horses over 15.3 hands, the giants of their type. In this class the Judge showed the ring veteran Robin Hood hitched with Marcel, against Miss Vauclain's showy but smaller and lighter pair, The Monarch and Moonshine. As usual, the judges gave both ample opportunity to put their pairs through their paces for a considerable time, the drivers evidently enjoying the contest as much as did the spectators, cheering them vociferously as they drove about the inclosure at top speed. At the close of the contest Judge Moore's pair received the blue and once more the Philadelphia horsewoman had to be content with the red.

Later in the day Miss Vauclain had a bit of revenge in the class for horses shown to ladies' phaetons, when, driving The Whip, she captured the trophy very easily, while Judge Moore's entry, Maiden, driven by Mrs. Paul Moore, was not even placed, the second honors in this event going to the James C. Brady entry, Frailty, very nicely driven by Mrs. Walter Hanley of Providence.

Just after this competition there was one for pairs of horses also driven to phaetons in which Mrs. Paul Moore reversed the decision by winning with Judge Moore's Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn against the Brady pair, Pireno and Fairy Tread, the latter also driven by Mrs. Hanley.

The novelty of the day's show came in the afternoon with a competition for pairs of saddle horses, one ridden by a lady and the other by a gentleman. This was for the Louis F. Sherry cup and brought five pairs into the ring for what proved to be a rather long tryout, as all the teams acted about equally well, moving in unison about the ring as if they were used to being driven in double harness. After considerable deliberation the judges finally gave the cup to the A. W. Atkinson pair, Sparkling Moselle and Sandy McDonald, ridden by Miss Edith Beavor-Webb and John Goodwin respectively, placing Walter Baker's pair, Fannie Francis and Martha Hastings, ridden by Mrs. L. VanWyck and Walter Baker, in reserve.

Down East Gets Muurling Trophy.

The popularity of the thoroughbred as a hunter as well as a racehorse was amply illustrated when one of the best classes of the day faced the judges in the event for the I. J. R. Muurling cups, in which ladies only were to ride. The points were equally divided between conformation and performance. The first prize went to the offspring of that great sire of jumpers, Yankee, when Down East, a 5-year-old gelding, cleverly ridden by little Miss Ivy Maddison, received the blue. The winner gave a perfect performance over the four-foot fences and met with all the requirements of the judges as to conformation. The red ribbon went to Blenheim Farm's Algoma, which handled the jumps nicely, but was not up to the judge's standard in general appearance.

With Lord and Lady Seaton as leaders, Judge Moore added another first to his already large collection of prizes, in the event for fours, driven to a park drag or brake. The old international champions were on edge, but as steady as a rock, and gave a fine workmanship exhibition. The wheelers were Robin Hood, a former national champion, on the near side, while Burgomaster filled the off-side berth. The owner was on the box and handled the ribbons in masterly style. The team was more tractable than the regular coaching grays owned by Mr. Moore and he was able to show them off to better advantage. The second ribbon went to Hamilton Farm, which was represented by a useful quartet of light road horses, serviceable for park work. They were handled by John Tierney. Jack Goodman was on the box in charge of the Atkinson four, which took third prize. John A. Hartford's Will Scarlet, which subsequently won the championship in this division, was first in the class for horses over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2, up to carrying 160 pounds, of the undocked variety. George A. Anderson's MacGregor, which met with considerable success on the Summer circuit shows, was awarded the red, with Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's Supreme coming in third.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 103—Ponies under saddle, children's ponies, mares, or geldings, over 12 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches; to be ridden by boys and girls, amateurs, under 15 years of age, the sons or daughters of gentlemen who are not in any way professionally interested in the purchase or sale of horses.—Won by Miss K. K. Tod's b. m. Sapphire, 14, 7 years; L. L. Haggin's b. m. Anne Rose, 14.1, 5 years, second; Miss B. J. Guggenheim's br. m. Deceiver, 14.2, 6 years, third; Delchester Farm's gr. g. First Whip, 13.2, 7 years, fourth.

Class 105—Champion Cup, for ponies under saddle.—Won by Miss K. K. Tod's b. m. Sapphire, 14, 7 years; Louise Lee Haggin's b. m. Anne Rose, 14.1, 5 years, reserve.

Class 48.—Open classes; for pairs of horses over 15 hands 3 inches. Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Robinhood, 16¼, aged, and b. g., Marcel, 16, 6 years; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. g., The Monarch, 15.3½, 7 years and ch. m., Moonshine, 15.3½, aged, second.

Class 78.—Champion Cup, single, ponies in harness. Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m., Tissington Amity, 13.3, 9 years; Hamilton Farm's b. g., Hamilton Flame, 13.3, 9 years, reserve.

Class 86.—Docked saddle horses, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds. Won by J. A. Hartford's ch. g., Will Scarlet, 15.1¼, aged; G. A. Anderson's ch. g., MacGregor, 15.1¾, 8 years, second; Mrs. B. Guggenheim's br. m., The Flirt, 15.1, 8 years, third; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g., Supreme, 15.1¾, 7 years, fourth.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 146—For two saddle horses not under 14 hands 3 inches, the property of the same owner; one to be driven by a lady, the other by a gentleman; for cup presented by Louis Sherry.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, 15.2½, 6 years, and ch. g. Sandy McDonald, 14.3, 7 years; Walter S. Baker & Co.'s ch. m. Fannie Francis, 15.1½, 6 years, and ch. m. Martha Hastings, 15.3, 6 years, second; John McE. Bowman's b. m. Bess Wing, 15.1¾, 7 years, and ch. m. Sun Dance, 16.1, 5 years, third; Oscar Hauter's b. m. Lady Grieves, 15, 7 years, and b. g. The Virginian, 15, 5 years, fourth.

CLASS 70—Ponies in harness; pairs, for Champion Cup.—Won by Charles R. Hamilton's b. g. Fire Spark, 13.3, 7 years, and b. g. Bantam King, 13.3, 6 years; Halcyon Farm's b. g. Irvington Bouncer, 12.3¾, 6 years, and b. g. Irvington Wildfire, 13¼, 3 years, reserve.

Class 47.—Open classes for saddle horses over 15 hands 3 inches. Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Moonshine, 15.3½, aged; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, b. g. The Pilot, 15.3¾, 8 years, second.

Class 96.—Champion Cups, for docked saddle horses, first prize represented by Rufus L. Patterson. Won by John A. Hartford's ch. g. Will Scarlet, 15.2½, aged; George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, 15.1¾, 8 years, reserve.

Class 97.—Champion cup for saddle horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Won by John A. Hartford's b. m. Gossip, 15.3½, 6 years; ch. g. The Knut, 15.3, 6 years, reserve.

Class 138.—For ladies' qualified thoroughbred hunters; to be ridden by ladies over fences 4 feet high; conformation to count 50 per cent., performance 50 per cent.; horses must be registered in the Thoroughbred stud book.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, 16.1½, 6 years, by Yankee-Lady Tarantella; Blenheim Farm's b. g. Algoma, 16, 13 years, by Atheling-Gallana, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Bobby Bryan, 16.2, 8 years, third; P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine, 16, aged, by Parachute-Trayant, fourth.

Class 58.—Appointment class for mares and geldings to be shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive; horses to count 50 per cent., phaetons 25, harness 15, liveries 10.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Frailty, 15.2½, 7 years, second; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor, 15.2½, aged, third; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 83.—Four-in-hands; teams exceeding 15 hands; conformation, style, manners, and all-around action to be considered; to be shown before coaches, drags or bodybrakes.—Won by William H. Moore's team, b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged; Lord Seaton, 15.1¾, aged; Lord Robin Hood, 15, aged, and b. g. Burgomaster, 15, aged; Hamilton Farm's team, second; A. W. Atkinson's team, third.

Class 35.—Roadsters and appointments; champion prize, single horses.—Won by Edward T. Stotesbury's blk. s. Ebony King, 15.2, 8 years; Louis Lee Higgins's br. m. Chetah, 15.1¾, 6 years, reserve.

Class 34.—Appointment classes for pairs of mares or geldings, to be shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive; horses to count 50 per cent., phaetons 25, harness 15, liveries 10.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Whitewall Ariel, 14.3¾, aged, and b. m. Raeburn, 15, 7 years; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno, 15, 7 years, and br. m. Fairy Tread, 15, 5 years, second; John L. Bushnell's b. m. Gipsy Maid, 15, 8 years, and b. m. Gipsy Girl, 15¾, 9 years, third; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Eva, 15, 6 years, and ch. m. Lady Maud, 15, 4 years, fourth.

Class 36.—Roadsters and appointments; champion prize, pairs.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's b. m. Ruby, 15.3, 7 years, and b. m. Lasca, 15.2, 8 years; W. M. V. Heffman's ch. g. Moko Lawrence, 15.3, and ch. g. Tenriffe, 15.3, 8 years, reserve.

Class 120.—Qualified ladies' Hunters, to be ridden by ladies; must be up to carrying at least 165 pounds to hounds.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, 16.1½, 6 years, (Miss Ivy Maddison); Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16, 8 years, second; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, aged, third; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. Jap, 16, 10 years, fourth.

Evening Awards.

Class 140—The Smithtown Hunt Cup, for hunters to be ridden by bona fide members of a recognized hunt club; to jump eight jumps, five feet 3 inches to 4 feet 9 inches over post and rail; performance and style of jumping 60 per cent., conformation 20 per cent., winners 20 per cent.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16, 8 years, ridden by Miss Marion Beck; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, aged, reserve.

Class 56—Champion class for harness and carriage horses; open only to horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Princess Sheila, 14.3, aged; William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged, reserve.

Class 57—Champion class; open only to horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful, 15.2¼, 7 years; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2¼, 6 years, reserve.

Class 55.—Champion class, for harness and carriage horses, open only to pairs of horses over 14 hands 2 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, 7 years, and b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged; William H. Moore's b. m. Whitewall Ariel, 14.3¾, aged, and b. g. Raeburn, 15, 7 years, reserve.

Class 50.—Champion class, open only to pairs of horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Robin Hood, 16¼, aged, and b. g. Marcel, 16, 6 years; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo, 15.2½, 8 years, and ch. m. Frailty, 15.2½, 7 years, reserve.

Class 119—Judging 20 qualified hunters.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East 16.1½, 6 years; Sir Adam Beck's ch. g. Falmouth, 16, 5 years, second; Sunnybrook Farm's (Toronto, Canada) b. g. Jap, 16, 10 years, third; Hamilton Farm's br. g. Hamilton Equality, 16.2, 7 years, fourth.

Class 126—Judging hunters for the heavyweight, middle and light weight championships. Heyweight Class.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, aged; Mitchell Harrison's b. g. Eagle Plume, 16.2, 6 years, reserve. Middleweight Class.—Won by Hamilton Farm's b. g. Kilkee, 16.1, 7 years; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Edward, 16.1, aged, reserve. Lightweight Class.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16, 8 years; Sir Adam Beck's ch. g. Falmouth, 16, 5 years, reserve.

HOCKEY LEAGUE IS FORMED.

Six High and Private Schools of Brooklyn Organize.

Hockey as a recognized sport became assured for Brooklyn schoolboys yesterday when at a meeting of representatives of six high and private schools the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League was formed. The charter members of the new organization are Erasmus Hall H. S., Boys' High, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Commercial H. S., Manual Training H. S., and St. John's Prep.

Gregory Demonet of Manual Training, who was recently named temporary President of the league, was elected to that position. Richard Kirkham of Commercial H. S. was elected as Vice President, and Arthur Maass of Polly Prep was named Secretary and Treasurer.

An application for membership was received from Curtis High School on Staten Island, but inasmuch as the institution is outside the jurisdiction which the new league claims, the application was denied. Another from Flushing High School was taken under consideration. No playing schedule could be adopted, but a round robin for the championship will be arranged. Because of the fact that all the members of the league are associated either with the Public Schools Athletic League or the Athletic Association of Private Schools of Greater New York, the officers of the former expect recognition from the governing bodies.

MORE SURPRISES AT BOWIE TRACK

Davis's Brooks Scores Biggest Upset, Paying $145.50 on a $2 Investment.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 17.—The meeting of the Southern Maryland Racing Association more than sustained its reputation for winning long shots today, the prices against the successful horses averaging better than 15 to 1. J. E. Davis's clever gelding Brooks provided the greatest upset when he won the feature event at six furlongs from a field of crack sprinters. His chances were considered almost negligible by the speculators, and the few that invested on him received a return of $145.50 for the $2 invested.

The reason for the long price against the winning son of Leonid was that his last five efforts have been over the jumps. The short-memoried racegoers overlooked that in the Summer Brooks ran several good races over short distances on the Metropolitan tracks, winning a six-furlong race at Jamaica from a fairly good field.

The victory of Brooks in the fourth race completed a remarkably successful day for Jockey E. Ambrose. Previous to piloting the banner long shot home in front of Marse Henry, Ambrose had finished first past the post with J. Griffith's Flare, which paid $18.00 for $2 in the first race, and also had the mount on W. W. Loney's Kentucky Boy, which won the third event at a quotation of $12.40 for $2. Jimmy Butwell has met with little success of late, but the backers of this jockey's mounts were rewarded when he won the last race with C. F. Brant's Fairly at odds of about 15 to 1.

The only breaks for the form players were in the second race, won by Billy Oliver, a horse named after his owner, and in the sixth, when F. E. Brown's Margaret N. was first to catch the judge's eye.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Flare, J. Griffith's b. g., 111 pounds, by Fair Play-Donna Mia, $18.90, $7.80, $6.80. (E. Ambrose).....1
Gold Bond, W. Smith's ch. g., 113, $12.70, $10.40, (J. Williams).....2
Rey Ennis, W. W. Nevin's b. c., 106, $20.40 third. (B. Koppelman).....3
Rebel, Old Drury, Running Shot, Bright Star, Kebo, Highway, Lady Bob, and Kimberley also ran. Sargon II., Burbank, Chesnung, and Wasby scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, maidens, selling; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:44 1-5.

Billy Oliver, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Ram's Head-My Eleanor, $8, $3.60, $2.20. (E. Haynes).....1
Merchant, J. Duffy's, ch. c., 2, 100, $4.40, $2.70, (L. McAtee).....2
Opal Prize, Sarile's br. g., 2, 100, $2.60, third, (E. Ambrose).....3
Ampere II., Charmingly, Bendlet, and Water Wings also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling handicap; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 106 pounds, by Toddington-My Fair Kentucky, $12.40, $3.80, $2.60. (E. Ambrose).....1
Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 108, $3.70, $2.60, (J. Butwell).....2
Onwa, J. Byer's ch. c., 105, $8.50 third. (J. Carroll).....3
Great Dolly, Aimee T., and Whitney Belle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Highweight Handicap; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Leonid-Insolence, $145.50, $45.60, $12.60. (E. Ambrose).....1
Mars Henry, R. F. Carman's br. c., 3, 115, $3.50, $2.80. (R. Troxler).....2
Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 2, 100, $3.80, third. (B. Koppleman).....3
Kewessa, Lady Barbary, Wiseman, Back Bay, Peky, Hubbub, and Indian Chant also ran. Gloaming, Etruscan, and Lorac scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:46 1-5.

Rose Juliette, L. M. Morris's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Cunard-Miss Jordan, $16.50, $8.40, $4.50. (F. Robinson).....1
Hands Off, E. Utterbach's b. g., 3, 103, $7.40, $7.10. (W. Obert).....2
Peaceful Star, G. Preece's ch. g., 3, 98, $7.40 third. (J. Brown).....3
Surprising, Todelete, Hiker, Voluspa, Counterpart, Southern Gold, Sandbar, Mordecai, Freda Johnson, Agon, and Rakeoff also ran. Bob Redfield and Young Emblem scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; fillies and mares; selling; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 1-5.

Margaret N., F. E. Brown's ch. f., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Stalwart-Lady Hope; $7.80, $5.40, and $3.50. (J. Brown).....1
Edna Kenna, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 3, 104, $7.80 and $6.40. (B. Koppleman).....2
Buz Around, Arthur's ch. m., 5, 105, $3.70 third. (W. Crump).....3
Juliet, Quien Sabe, and Queen of Paradise also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 1-5.

Fairly, C. F. Brandt's b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Marchmont II.-Locust, $32.50, $8.40, $2.70. (J. Butwell).....1
Sevillian, E. Hers's b. g., 3, 106, $8.40, $2.50. (F. Robinson).....2
King Box, P. J. Miles's b. g., 6, 115, $3.10 third. (E. Haynes).....3
Harry Lauder, Royal Interest, and Handfull also ran.

Montclair Academy Eleven Wins.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Montclair Academy team defeated the Newark Academy players in their annual football encounter here this afternoon. The score was 21 to 7. Though Newark was first to score, the Montclair lads came back strongly, and had little trouble in winning. Right Half Back Hazel played well for the Montclair team.

COOK'S
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne

You have tasted Cook's—of course.
You've liked it—of course.
But perhaps you haven't known it was Cook's because of the custom of serving with a napkin around the bottle.
Napkins *off* you'll choose Cook's—not on price, but on life, flavor and bouquet.

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15-D

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Kilday, 113 pounds; Colonel Holloway, 110; Minda, 110; Mary Warren, 107; *Bob Redfield, 100; Valas, 113; Beethoven, 110; Zodiac, 110; *Daingerfield, 105; Dartworth, 110; Goodwood, 110; Disturber, 108; *Repton, 103.

SECOND RACE.—The Toboggan; selling, handicap; two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Pierrot, 112 pounds; Herbert Temple, 108; Talebearer, 107; Colonel Gutellus, 106; Fenrock, 104; Between Us, 112; Fair Helen, 108; Salon, 106; Wanda Pitzer, 104; Carlton G., 104; Presumption, 100; Pontefract, 107; Humiliation, 106; Royalist, 104; Chelsea, 92.

THIRD RACE.—The Bowie Junior Handicap; two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Bondage, 128 pounds; Dandy Dude, 118; Lord Fitzherbert, 112; Gloomy Gus, 122; Fruit Cake, 116; Greentree, 110; Reprobate, 120; Brooklyn, 113; Chelsea, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prince George Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Benevolent, 126 pounds; Hanberk, 111; Prince Hermis, 105; Oratorium, 97; Flittergold, 118; Sand Hill, 110; Eagle, 104; All Smiles, 112; Thorn Hill, 100; Gainer, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Scorpii, 116 pounds; Slumberer, 113; Orperth, 110; *Budweiser, 108; Little England, 116; Thomas Calloway, 116; Chivator, 105; *Blue Rock, 103; Song of Valley, 113; Afterglow, 110; Palm Leaf, 110; *Finalee, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Charles Francis, 118 pounds; *Ed Bond, 104; *Voluspa, 97; Menlo Park, 113; *Patty Regan, 104; High Tide, 105; *Obolus, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Brave Cunarder, 117 pounds; Sky Pilot, 107; Lohengrin, 108; Sepoct, 95; *Amazon, 104; Maxim's Choice, 115; Herbert Temple, 107; Soldier, 108; *Hops, 107; *Lorac, 98; Gloaming, 114; Bonnie Tess, 104; Thoughtreader, 103; *Cliff Field, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MAYO OUTCUES DR. BAUER.

Records High Average in Straight Rail Tournament—Other Matches.

A surprisingly good contest was played in the novice straight-rail billiard tournament last night at Doyle's Academy, when Nelson B. Mayo closed out his string of 150 points in twenty innings and defeated Dr. Frederick M. Bauer of Daly's by 150 to 51. This gave the victor an average of 7 10-20, which is the highest yet recorded in the tournament. In establishing this mark Mayo gave an exhibition of superlative billiards, considering the class of the tournament, and there were those present who predicted further success for him this season should he compete in the Class C event.

Mayo was not the only one to run up a creditable average. The other rooms supplied their share of the spectacular. Irving Schwartz, who represents the Morningside Academy, faced Charles Ebson of Flynn's at Thum's Academy, and scored a victory on the neutral table by 150 to 67. His average was 4 22-82, one of the highest that has been gained in the final round-robin event. In earning the victory he made a high run of 25, and others of 16, 11, 11, 10, and 10 were too much for Ebson to withstand.

Joseph R. Johann, Jr., who was winner of the tournament at Lawler's, in Brooklyn, defeated Ellis Solomon at Daly's Academy by a total of 150 to 134, which takes rank as the closest of the final games. Solomon made one run of 25, but aside from this he was unable to get high clusters. Johann was steady during the entire match, and his consistent counting gained the victory. This contest took fifty-four innings, and was marked by a great deal of open table work, with here and there safety play interspersed.

The schedule for Monday's games is as follows: At Lawler's—Viertel vs. Ebson; at Cranfield's—Mayo vs. Solomon; at the Morningside Academy—Dr. Bauer vs. Schwartz. Johann draws a bye on this night.

TO DECIDE ENTRY DISPUTE.

Will Settle Registrations Before Senior Harrier Race Today.

Not until starting time will it be definitely known how many teams will compete in the annual senior cross country championship race of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., which will be contested over the six-mile route at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon. Six teams are entered—Mohawk A. C., Morningside A. C., Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., Millrose A. A., and Yonkers Y. M. C. A. It is possible that by starting time the Irish-Americans will have no team.

They have named only six men as starters, but two of them are Hannes Kolehmainen and Tom Barden. The former is now registered as unattached and up to yesterday had not turned back to the I. A. A. C. Barden also is registered unattached. The Championship Committee will meet prior to the race to pass upon the entries, and if Kolehmainen's and Barden's are thrown out the Irish-American A. C. will have to withdraw. The Millrose A. A., with Glanakopulos, Kyronen, Pores, Soukup, and Devaney, is a strong favorite for the team honors. The individual honors are very much in doubt.

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SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
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AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

TOO MUCH MISKE FOR MOHA.

Milwaukee Veteran Boxer Outpointed in Each of Ten Rounds.

In tackling Billy Miske, the St. Paul light heavyweight, for ten rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night, Bob Moha, the veteran Milwaukee boxer, caught a tarter, and the inevitable result followed. Moha was outpointed clearly in every one of the ten rounds. The weight, height, and reach which Miske had in his favor were insurmountable obstacles for the little Milwaukee boxer.

Moha was not affected seriously by the blows which his adversary rained on him, although they were of a nature which would stop any ordinary heavyweight, but on the other hand, the Milwaukee boxer was unable to get close enough to his towering rival to get in any good punches.

From the first round Miske showed his superiority over his opponent in all departments of the game. He was better at infighting, and his longer reach enabled him to stand off Moha frequently and jolt his head with solid smashes to the jaw, which carried steam. Moha did not show any effects of the hammering he was receiving and continually kept coming in, trying to get close and work his arms to the body. Miske met all these rushes with clean, solid blows, however, and in the tenth session he hammered Moha about the ring at will. The only visible damage inflicted was a cut under Moha's right eye in the fourth round.

Johnson Easily Outpoints Flynn.

John Lester Johnson, the colored heavyweight, had an easy time earning the honors over Dan (Porky) Flynn, the veteran Boston heavyweight, in their ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club last night. The Boston boxer carried considerable superfluous weight, and this impeded his boxing to a noticeable extent, making his efforts against the comparatively fast colored heavyweight slow and sluggish. Andy Cortez, the east side welterweight, and Wee Wee Barton, a colored boxer, furnished an interesting ten-round semi-final, and Cortez won the honors by a safe margin.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Henry Willis vs. Jack Thompson; Joe Weber vs. Willie Daney; Jimmy Powers vs. Young Wagner. All ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Bill Brennan vs. Frank Carbone; Dutch Brandt vs Kayo Eggers. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Augie Ratner. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Lew (Young) Cardell vs Jack Reid; Young Norman vs. Happy Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

Declines to Let Ball Player Coach.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—President Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals has informed Louis Mann, who was an outfielder for the Chicago team last year, that he will have to make his choice between ball playing and basketball coaching. Mann is under contract to coach the Amherst basketball team this Winter.

THE fashionable soft hat for winter wear is a Young's Velour. Soft, pleasing, and comfortable, it is above all, entirely different from the rank and file. The quality expresses real luxury.

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D., L. & W. MAY LOSE A ROAD IT ABSORBED

Court Calls Lease of Syracuse Railroad Unfair to Its Minority Stockholders.

PARENT ROAD THE GAINER

Subsidiary That Had Paid 25 Per Cent. Dividends Put on a 12 Per Cent. Basis.

If a decision just handed down by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court is not reversed, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. will have to give up a little railroad which it absorbed in 1911. The little road is the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, which has been plying between the two first named cities since it was organized in October, 1850. The road is only 81 miles long, but the territory it traverses is one of the most prosperous in the State.

It had been paying for many years around 25 per cent. dividends on its capitalization of $2,500,000, exoept in 1912, when it paid 37½ per cent. On Sept. 30, 1912, it had no liabilities, but it did have an appropriated surplus of $195,420 and an unappropriated surplus of $2,865,898 in excess of its capital stock. Nine years before it had paid off its funded debt of $1,996,000.

Prior to Aug. 19, 1907, the Lackawanna Company owned 19,380 shares of this stock, and the Public Service Commission of the Second District gave it permission to gather in all of the rest of the 25,000 shares if it could. The road could get hold of only 21,301 of the shares, but that was enough to elect officers of the Lackawanna's selection and to insure a directorate of the Lackawanna's choosing. William H. Truesdale was its President, Edward E. Loomis, Vice-President, Arthur D. Chambers, Secretary and Treasurer, and G. E. Hustis, Auditor. The list of its directors reminded one strongly of the Directorate of the Lackawanna Company.

Leased Line to Itself.

On Dec. 6, 1911, the Board of Directors met and ratified a lease of the little railway to the Lackawanna Company, or, as it was explained in court, the Lackawanna leased the line to itself. One of the provisions was that the rate of interest paid to the stockholders of the small road would be 12 per cent., to be paid quarterly, beginning Feb. 1, 1913. The hundred-odd stockholders who had retained their stock wanted to know why they should accept less than one-half of the dividends the road was earning. Those of the stockholders of the road who also held stock in the Delaware & Lackawanna were contented on the presumption that if they didn't get all of the fat dividends one way they would another. But there was a minority that was not satisfied.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company, owner of 500 shares of the little road, retained Frank M. Tichenor, George H. Taylor, Jr., of the firm of Appell & Taylor, and Benjamin Paskus of Rose & Paskus to fight the lease. Suit was begun for an annulment of the lease and for an accounting.

In his opinion Justice Giegerich pointed out that practically every provision of the lease, which turned the little road over to the big one, was in favor of the latter. The little road would have to stand alone if misfortune overtook it, and the big road, if it ever wearied of the little one, could turn it out into the cold, so to speak, and have nothing more to do with it.

"It is manifest," said the court, "that the lease provides forever an easy and certain avenue of escape for the Lackawanna company if its contract shall become burdensome to it."

Way to Get Rid of the Road.

All the Lackawanna company would have to do if it ever wanted to get rid of the little road, it was pointed out, would be to spend money for "additional improvements or extensions." These expenditures would fall upon the little road, because the lease did not make the big company responsible for them. Picturing the situation from another viewpoint the court said:

"If the new expenditures prove profitable and if the rental value of the enlarged property proves to be greater than the 12 per cent. interest on the stock plus the interest on the bonds, then the Lackawanna company can, and, of course, will, continue to make both payments and continue to enjoy the profits of the contract, and there is no way in which the Syracuse company can regain its liberty, however great the profits become."

"The case presented," continued the court, "seems so plainly to be one where all the risk of loss is thrown upon the lessor and all chance of gain given to the lessee, that the intervention of the court is required in the interest of the minority stockholders. The lease seems so glaringly unfair to the Syracuse company that the action of the many minority stockholders who voted in its favor is inexplicable unless on the ground that their interest in the Lackawanna company was greater proportionately than in the Syracuse company or that they gave no thought at all to the proposed contract or in blind confidence gave their proxies for the stockholders' meeting to persons whose chief interest lay with the Lackawanna company."

Mr. Taylor said that one of the important points covered by the court was in deciding that majority stockholders were in a sense the trustees of the whole property and in a measure the guardians of the interests of the minority stockholders. Any action taken by the majority to the detriment of the minority was therefore in the nature of a breach of trust.

DINNER TO PROMOTE PEACE.

Premier Borden Among Those Who Will Speak at Hotel Astor Feast.

Announcement was made last night that projects for maintaining peace in the world would be discussed by prominent men, including Premier Borden of Canada at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor next Friday. Among those on the committee which has the feast in charge are Frank A. Vanderlip, General Leonard Wood, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; W. H. Truesdale, Isaac N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred H. Smith, Charles H. Sabin, Alton B. Parker, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, William Church Osborn, Eben E. Olcott, William Fellowes Morgan, Herman A. Metz, Darwin P. Kingsley, Herbert S. Houston, John Hays Hammond, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry Clews, and Robert Bacon.

In view of the recent indorsement of such a plan by Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain; by Premier Briand of France, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of Germany, and other statesmen of the belligerent nations, the opinions expressed at the Hotel Astor dinner are expected to contribute materially to the solution of the world's greatest problem.

RAILROADS OFFER PLAN TO STOP CAR SHORTAGE

Propose That Committee Should Work With Commerce Board and Enforce or Modify Rules.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—Plans for relieving the present country-wide car shortage through the agency of a committee of railroad representatives sitting in Washington, were presented to Commissioner C. C. McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission this afternoon by a committee appointed by the American Railway Association.

Commissioner McChord gave his tentative approval to the plan, which will be put before the Interstate Commerce Commission at once. The investigation in this city into the methods of exchange and return of freight cars by railroads will probably be closed on Tuesday night. Commissioner McChord will then, it is understood, leave for Washington to meet the committee of railroad representatives.

This committee, which has received practically plenary power from the American Railway Association to enforce or to modify the existing car service rules, will remain in Washington, it is said, as long as the Interstate Commerce Commission feels there is any occasion for its presence.

The committee is made up of five members, representing the railroads of New England, the South, the East, the West, and the Pacific Coast. The members are E. J. Pearson, Vice President of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford; C. M. Sheaffer, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Pennsylvania; E. H. Coapman, Vice President of the Southern; W. L. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central; W. A. Worthington, Vice President of the Southern Pacific, and George Hodges, Chairman and Secretary of the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association.

One member of the Interstate Commerce Commission will, it is understood, act with this committee as long as it is sitting, and will pass upon all the measures that may be proposed for providing relief for any particular section where an acute shortage of any class of equipment develops.

Commissioner McChord, at the opening of today's hearing, ordered subpoenas issued for the executive officers of lines which had been notified to send representatives here and failed to comply. On several occasions since the opening of the hearings questions have arisen concerning the status of the car supply on various railroads which could not be answered because those lines were not represented. Later Commissioner McChord was informed by telegraph by various railroads that representatives would arrive tomorrow.

A representative of an Eastern Kentucky coal mining company appeared this morning to answer charges made by counsel for the Louisville & Nashville that that road had refused to load cars furnished for the specific purpose of enabling the mine to fill a contract with a public utility company. His concern, he said, had not refused to load the cars and to consign them on contract, but had refused to consign the entire supply to one customer.

C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, Chairman of the special committee sent here by the American Railway Association, in a statement issued tonight discussed the car shortage problem. He said in part:

"Both shippers and railroads must be prepared to sacrifice some present advantage for the sake of the common good. The Federal and State commissions should approve the applications of the railroads for increased demurrage charges and for other rules that will make for increased car efficiency. It is only by getting the greatest possible amount of work out of each freight car in the country that we can hope for any immediate relief from this present most serious situation."

LESLIE ESTATE TO SUFFRAGE

Court Finds Publisher's Widow Was Not of Negro Descent.

By the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, the cause of woman suffrage becomes entitled to the $1,500,000 residuary estate disposed of in the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, widow of the publisher, and known as the Baroness de Bazus. The court upheld the decree of Surrogate Fowler admitting the will to probate, and refusing to entertain proceedings brought by the grandchildren of Frank Leslie to establish their right to the bulk of the estate on the ground that Mrs. Leslie's antecedents were such that she could not make a valid will.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Scott, not only fails to sustain the contention of the Leslie grandchildren that they should have been made parties to the probate proceedings, but removes the stigma thrown around Mrs. Leslie's birth by affidavits filed in behalf of the grandchildren. In his opinion Justice Scott said:

"It is conceded that the decedent, who appears to have been born in 1836 or 1837, was the daughter of Charles Follin, who was born in 1779 and died in 1859. The petitioner (Arthur Leslie) alleges that the decedent was illegitimate, and was the daughter of a negro slave. He seems to have selected this particular mother for her because it would not wholly answer his purpose to claim merely that she was illegitimate, for in that case she might have relatives on her mother's side who would inherit from her. Hence the attribution to her of a slave mother, who would have no heritable blood. Of the assertion that the decedent's mother was a negro slave, we can find no competent proof in the papers before us.

"There is an affidavit by a person not of the decedent's family on either side that the affiant's mother told her that the decedent was the illegitimate daughter of Charles Follin by a negro slave. This statement, even if true, which seems doubtful, has no probative value because neither the affiant nor her mother is or was of the family of the decedent. We, therefore, are forced to regard petitioner's allegation that Mrs. Leslie was the daughter of a negro slave demonstrably disproved.

"The evidence is overwhelming that she was the daughter of Charles Follin and one Susan Longmead, with whom he lived for many years and recognized as his wife. It is true that no record of their marriage is produced, or is apparently extant, but this is unimportant in view of the mass of evidence that she was recognized as his wife, and Mrs. Leslie was recognized as his and her daughter, not only by Charles Follin himself but by his mother and other members of his family. If she was the daughter of Susan Danforth, it is immaterial whether she was legitimate or not, for the latter at least one relative on her mother's side who was represented on the probate of the will."

Mrs. Leslie's will was admitted to probate in December, 1914. Because of the nature of the charges made concerning Mrs. Leslie's birth, Surrogate Cohalan heard the testimony in secret, and the allegations were not disclosed until he filed his opinion refusing to permit the Leslie grandchildren to be made parties to the proceedings.

Mrs. Leslie left a total estate of about $1,500,000, and it is believed that the sum turned over eventually to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, named to administer the income for the cause of suffrage, will amount to nearly $1,500,000.

ARMY SANTA CLAUS LETTER.

Gen. Pershing Tells Red Cross What Men Want for Christmas.

The American Red Cross sent a telegram a few days ago to Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., commanding the American forces in Mexico, asking him to suggest the articles which the regulars under his command would most appreciate as Christmas gifts from the Red Cross. Yesterday this reply was received from General Pershing:

Many thanks for kind offer to contribute Christmas boxes to troops of this command. Men now well supplied with necessaries but think pipes, tobacco, cigarette papers, cigarettes, match boxes, pocket knives, small cans of jam, stick candies, writing materials, novels, and handkerchiefs would be acceptable.

Persons desiring to contribute to the Christmas boxes that will go to the soldiers should communicate, for further information, with the Red Cross New York office, 120 East Twenty-second Street.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS NEW POLAR FINDS

Leden, Who Reports Gold in Far North, Conferred with Dr. Wissler.

RACES DISSIMILAR THERE

Indians and Eskimos in "No Man's Land" of Stefansson Not from Same Origin.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson's report of the discovery of a new land by the Canadian arctic expedition, and the assertion of the Swedish explorer Christian Leden that he had found oil wells and gold deposits in "No Man's Land" in his explorations under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada, which were published in THE TIMES, interested officials of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Clark Wissler of the Department of Anthropology of the Museum said it was probable that gold existed there, because of the history of previous mineral discoveries, particularly copper, in large quantities.

"If further investigation confirms the existence of gold in any practical quantity it is safe to say that this will be the only metal which may be brought to civilization with any degree of profit," said Dr. Wissler. "The cost of getting out any of the copper deposits discovered would be prohibitive."

Before departing on this trip Leden, who has entered the Canadian wilds five times, had a conference with Dr. Wissler concerning his latest expedition, although the Museum is not directly concerned with this venture. It was on the return of Leden in 1912, when he brought the first intimation of the fate of Major S. A. Andree, who sought to reach the north pole by balloon. From the Eskimos Leden learned that Major Andree and his companion had probably perished years before.

According to Dr. Wissler little more has been known of the great territory on the west side of the Hudson Bay country than was first brought to the attention of scientists by Alexander MacKenzie in 1793 and by Samuel Hearne the year following. In later years Edward Thompson added to this information slightly.

Virgin Territory Abounds.

"It is a country larger than the New England States, where a white man had never been, with the exception of the three ancient explorers mentioned," said Dr. Wissler. "Therefore both Stefansson and Leden have covered practically virgin territory.

"Today the country is not even mapped with any degree of accuracy. At least one river is known which is not marked on the map. It is a barren, treeless country, with no game except the carabou, musk ox, wolves and some birds. The Eskimos live on water fowl and seals and live near the water, but in Summer hunt the carabou for its skin for clothing. It is in these hunting expeditions that they sometimes come in contact with the Indians in the interior, between whom there appears to be enmity."

Dr. Wissler does not agree with Leden in his conclusion that racial similarity is to be found in the Eskimos and Indians, as shown by the folklore, music, and in less degree by language, myths and poetry.

"That the Indian and the Eskimos have a common ancestry, as Leden claims, cannot be accepted on this basis of similarity in regard to characteristics," said Dr. Wissler. "One people can readily borrow music from another without connection by blood or ancestry. Over in Alaska, for instance, are obviously-mixed groups of Indians and Eskimos, but in the country west of Hudson Bay all studies of the peoples have shown no grounds for belief of their origin in a common ancestry.

Why Copper Ore is Valueless.

"The copper deposits in the 'No Man's Land are many and valuable, but there is no practical or profitable means of getting the copper out. But if Leden succeeds in locating the gold, which Eskimos brought to his attention, it is indeed a most valuable discovery, as this metal may be carried to some point where it can be shipped.

"Our knowledge of the Eskimos of the country is complete. They are ingenious in a crude way. From the pure copper they shape and beat the material into various useful articles. But we know that they do not fashion crude weapons from this material, and certainly would not use golden bullets, as Leden apparently has been told they do. Most of the Eskimos have the latest heavy calibre rifles for hunting.

"The geological nature of some sections of the country, especially the 'tar sands districts,' would bear out Leden's conclusions of natural oil wells, and it is also probable that coal abounds in close proximity."

ROY W. HOWARD ARRAIGNED.

Charged with Manslaughter as the Result of Automobile Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 17.—Roy W. Howard of Larchmont, N. Y., head of the United Press Association of New York, was arraigned here this afternoon on a charge of manslaughter as the result of an automobile accident which caused the death of Frederick Reynolds on Boston Post Road here last Sunday afternoon. Judge James S. Mead reserved decision in the case after hearing the testimony.

This morning Coroner J. J. Phelan of Bridgeport conducted an inquest in the court room here, following a similar inquest held by Coroner W. H. Livingston in Portchester, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Coroner Livingston has exonerated Mr. Howard from all blame, and Coroner Phelan will render his decision tomorrow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Zuber and Frank Zuber, mother and stepfather of Mr. Howard, who were married at their son's home in Larchmont on Nov. 10 last, and who were in Mr. Howard's automobile at the time of the accident, were among the witnesses today.

Papers in an action for $10,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Reynolds, were served upon Mr. and Mrs. Howard by Sheriff Allen this morning when they entered the court house. Mr. Howard's touring car was attached, but later in the day it was released upon the furnishing of a $1,500 bond.

WAR FUND FOR THE BLIND.

$250,000 Collected, but None Yet Disbursed, Statement Says.

The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund management issued a statement last night explaining why none of the money it has raised has been sent to Europe. It was pointed out that the purposes of the fund were such that it had been deemed wise to keep the fund intact for the present.

"True, we have collected up to the present time approximately a quarter of a million dollars," the statement said, "and the entire amount is still intact in various banking institutions in different cities—the expenses of the fund being paid by the Executive Committee.

"The B. F. B. Blind Fund differs from the other war relief organizations. It does not aim at temporary relief, but at permanent reconstructive work which will enable the blinded young soldiers to be self-supporting for the rest of their lives.

"Our object is to put our fund on such a solid foundation that it will serve to maintain our institutions, workshops, and exchanges, and so guarantee the permanent maintenance of the blind workers. That is why we have deemed it wise to keep this fund intact, so that it will be a permanent monument to America's generosity long after the war is over."

JUDGE DENOUNCES SLAVERS.

Long Terms and Heavy Fines for Kirsch, Botwin, and Kugelman.

Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions characterized as "vipers," "serpents," and "wreckers of women's souls" Samuel Kirsch, Yushe Botwin, and Gustave Kugelman, confessed white slavers, whom he sentenced yesterday to long terms in prison. Botwin asserted that Assistant District Attorney Smith had "framed him up," and Judge Rosalsky replied:

"If he did, he did the community a great service."

Kirsch was sentenced to from ten and a half to twenty years in prison, with a fine of $5,000. Botwin was sentenced to from five and a half to ten and a half years of imprisonment and a fine of $1,000, and Kugelman got from two and a half to five and a half years in prison, with a fine of $1,000. Judge Rosalsky ruled that the prisoners should serve a day for each dollar if the fines were not paid.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Richard Warren Barrett of New York City was admitted to practice.

125—C. L. Williams, as receiver, &c., appellant, v. J. P. Cobb.—Submitted.

121—John Armstrong Chaloner, plaintiff, v. T. T. Sherman.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

Adjourned until Monday.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Waltemade< Pragnell et al.—Ralph H. Link. Kountze <Notlaw Realty Corporation et al.—Bertram L. Kraus, Bramdes<Kemp Jones Realty Co.—J. Clifford McChristie.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—John J. Lynch<Harry P. Knight et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—DECISIONS.

William M. Fleitman, suing, &c., respt., v. Charles H. Werner et al., impleaded, &c., applts.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Joseph S. Lesser, respt., v. International Trust Co., et al., applts.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

John S. Melcher, respt., v. The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and the complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Max Schwarts, respt., v. Santiago P. Cahill, as receiver, &c., applt.—Determination of appeal a term reversed, with costs, judgment of City Court reversed, with costs, and judgment directed dismissing the complaint on the merits, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt., v. Tony Bruno, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by Smith, J., (Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Luke V. Lockwood, as exr., &c., respt., v. N. Y. Life Insurance Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed upon the merits, with costs. Opinions by Clarke, P. J., and Smith, J., (Smith, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Joseph De Smet, respt., v. Julian B. Niles, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.—Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

William Sedima, respt., v. John Beaver, as receiver, &c., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce verdict to the sum of $7,500, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting and voting for reversal and new trial.) Settle order on notice.

Blanche L. Lightfoot, applt., v. Matthew A. Kane et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Adolph Boskowitts, respt., v. Continental Insurance Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Louis B. Lieberman et al., respts., v. Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Vito Chieca and Louis Chieca, applts.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Gioeli, an infant, &c., respt., v. Swift & Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Lucca Gallo, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

George I. Wilson & Sons, applts., v. John R. Burton et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Arnold E. Peterson, respt., v. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry H. Kutner, respt., v. same., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Douglass, respt., v. A. L. Mordecai & Son, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Frank Leslie, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to each respondent appearing and filing a brief herein. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Hannah B. Elger, respt., v. John H. B. Boyle et al., applts., impld., with Lincoln P. Boyle et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs against applant John H. B. Boyle individually. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth B. Colt, applt., v. A. T. Demarest & Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lena Wolf as admx., &c., respt., v. New York Railways Co., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Valentine, applt., v. John Williams, Inc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Garret Kelly, respt., v. Francis Dykes et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael O'Connell, respt., v. Jacob & Youngs, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva J. Blatter as admx., &c., respt., v. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Augusta Doctor et al., respts., v. Augustus S. Hughes et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of defendants dismissing complaint upon the merits, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Ernest H. Bendey, applt., v. Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Acampora, as admx., &c., respt., v. T. J. McLaughlin's Sons applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cuba Distilling Co., respt., v. Samuel M. Rice, applt., impld. with Distilling Co. of America et al., respts.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William A. Ulman, applt., v. Medora T. Hudson, (otherwise known as Medora Hudson Betts,) respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and the warrant reinstated. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

All-Package Grocery Stores Co., Inc., applt., v. Hugh McAtamney, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Roskam-Scott Company, applt., v. Flora L. Thomas, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for temporary injunction granted. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re John T. Little, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re J. Sidney Bernstein, an attorney.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Walter Carpenter v. J. L. Prescott Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Nathan I. Berger v. Nat. Architects Bronze Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Special preferred undefended divorces, Mayer, Metal, Schwartzman.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate, John O'Meara.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lathers< McDonald—Medbury Blanchard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Phillbin, J.—Sarah A. Brush<Anna M. Ashman—Wm. A. Daly.

McFADDEN BUYS PAINTINGS.

Cotton Operator Brings a $300,000 Collection from Europe.

John H. McFadden, the cotton operator of Philadelphia and Liverpool, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam from England, bringing with him a collection of paintings he had purchased in Europe estimated to be worth $300,000. The principal pictures are a Romney, a Constable, and a Gainsborough, which were bought by Mr. McFadden at the sale of the Joseph collection in London, a few weeks ago.

Another passenger was Mrs. Henry van Dyke, wife of the United States Minister to The Hague, who was accompanied by her daughters, Elaine and Katrina. She said that she had come over to visit relatives and would remain here for several months.

Commander P. Symington, U. S. Naval Attaché at the Embassy in London, also arrived. He is on leave of absence. Mrs. R. St. Farnam, who was decorated by the King of Serbia for her Red Cross work among the Serbian troops, was another passenger.

The Nieuw Amsterdam came round the north of Scotland, but omitted the call at Kirkwall this voyage as the British Admiralty has arranged to have the Dutch liners examined at Falmouth instead.

SUE FORMER FILM TRUST.

Damages Amounting to $18,252,822 Sought by Seven Firms.

Seven suits were begun in the Federal District Court yesterday against what was known as the moving picture trust until it was dissolved by the courts. The plaintiffs are suing under the Sherman act, and seek triple damages, amounting in the aggregate to $18,252,822.

The firms bringing the suits, who are represented by Cockran & Manton, are the Colorado Film Exchange, the Standard Film Exchange, George Melies, Inc., of Illinois, the Chicago Film Exchange, and others. The defendants are the Motion Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company, the Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., the Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, and all the other concerns formerly identified with the alleged trust, their officers, and Directors. The plaintiffs allege that because of the illegal combination they were unable to compete in the open market, and their business was damaged to one-third of the amount of the damages sought.

Incorporate Women's Law Club.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed an order yesterday approving the incorporation of the Women's Law Club. The organizers of the club are Lillian S. Griffin, Sophia B. White, Mayme L. Todge Openhym, H. Patrice Dessar, Cora Wilis Throw, Adelma H. Burd, Jessie Ashley, May Wood, and Katherine A. Harter.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Assos, at Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
SS Robert M. Thompson, at Barry, Nov. 14.
SS Bantu, at Talcahuano, Nov. 16.
SS Michigan, at London, Nov. 16.

Sailed.

SS Bankdale, from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

Passed.

SS Tito Speri, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, NOV. 17.

SS Finland, New York to Liverpool, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 18th, early. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 1,125 miles S. at noon 16th.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, 128 miles N. of Havana at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, 116 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 145 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, 145 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Paso, Galveston to New York, 140 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, 335 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, 20 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 275 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, 181 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, Africa, West Africa, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .....Nov. 18

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristianiafjord .....Nov. 18

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Pordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago....Nov. 18

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania....Nov. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Nov. 23

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Nov. 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Chicago.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Kristianiafjord.

South and Central America Mails.

Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.—Korona..Nov. 18

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores..Nov. 18

Pacific Mails.

The mails from the steamers Sonoma and Hawaii are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 18.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 14; Shanghai, Oct. 17; Yokohama, Oct. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ecuador, were despatched East on Nov. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 19.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan announces that an auction sale of unclaimed articles which have accumulated at the New York Post Office will be held in Room 125, Main Lobby, of the New Post Office Building, Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M.

The articles will be open for inspection in Room 125 on Saturday, Nov. 18, and Monday, Nov. 20, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 carmeo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 30 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:45|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:26	1:51	7:35	8:05
Governors Island	2:18	2:05	8:26	9:01
Hell Gate	4:19	4:11	10:17	10:42

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 17.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Falmouth, Nov. 8.
SS Regina d'Italia, St. Michael's, Nov. 8.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
SS Pacific, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 27.
SS America, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
SS Guiana, St. Michael's, Nov. 11.
SS Chinese Prince, Boston, Nov. 15.
SS Hostillius, Boston, Nov. 3.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Nov. 13.
SS Paris, Manzanillo, Nov. 4.
SS Verona, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Nov. 11.
SS Comal, Galveston, Nov. 11.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, Nov. 11.
SS Venator, Jamaica, Nov. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Snowden	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Panmorval	Havre	Oct. 28
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
Florizel	Halifax	Nov. 15
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Otterstad	Havre	Nov. 2
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 7
Mardeinorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

*New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 16
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5

DUE MONDAY.

Dominic	Para	Nov. 7
*Dante Alighieri	Fayal	Nov. 12
Minnehaha	London	Nov. 8
Helen	Matanzas	Nov. 14
Coame	San Juan	Nov. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Camoens	Santos	Oct. 28
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 8
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 18
Metapan	Port Limon	Nov. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Sama	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Nov. 17
Advance	Colon	Nov. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Santos	Nov. 3

FRENCH CITIES GET $60,000,000 HERE

Bordeaux, Lyon, and Marseilles Borrow Money to Help Alleviate Suffering.

GOVERNMENT TO BACK LOAN

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Close Credit, Which Is for Three Years and Expected to Yield 6½%.

A second French municipal loan, similar in many respects to the $50,000,000 City of Paris loan brought out at the end of September by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was closed yesterday afternoon by the same bankers. It calls for $60,000,000, to be equally divided among the cities of Bordeaux, Lyon and Marseilles, and the proceeds, as in the case of the Paris financing, will be used for the alleviation of suffering and provision for other municipal needs. The bankers made this statement regarding it:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that they have closed negotiations with the Cities of Bordeaux, Lyon, and Marseilles for $20,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. bonds of each one of these three cities.

The purpose of the loans is to provide for expenditures for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and for other municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable at the option of the holder either in United States gold coin in New York or in francs at the fixed rate of 5.90 per dollar, and there is therefore the possibility of a very substantial profit in exchange, inasmuch as the normal rate of exchange before the war was about 5.18 francs per dollar.

The Government of the French Republic is to undertake to furnish, if necessary, to the three cities gold to the amount needed to enable the payment of the principal and interest of the loan in New York.

The rate of exchange at which the bonds are payable if the holder decides to take francs is made lower than in the Paris loan, 5.60 per dollar, as against 5.50 in the earlier loan, by reason of the shorter maturity. The Paris loan was made for five years, and it is considered that there is a better chance of francs returning to parity by that time.

The offering price of the new loan is expected to be in the neighborhood of 95, returning to the investor 6½ per cent. on the investment. The Paris bonds were sold at 98¾, netting 6.30 per cent., and it was said that the price on the new issue would be a little better. Invitations to bond houses to join in the underwriting went out last night. In view of the success of the earlier offering it is expected that the new bonds will find a ready market.

The new loan will materially relieve the exchange situation by transferring close to $60,000,000 to France. Unlike the other loans the proceeds will all be spent abroad. It will relieve the French Government by reducing by $60,000,000 the amount of money which would otherwise have been raised at home.

It is also pointed out that the funded indebtedness of the three cities is much lower than for most cities. Marseilles, the foremost seaport of France, has a population of 550,000, and debt of only $23,000,000. Lyon, next to Paris the leading trade centre of France, has a population of 523,000 and a debt of $18,000,000. Bordeaux, one of the three leading seaports, has a population of 261,000, and a debt of $9,000,000.

CHEMICAL DIVIDEND 20%.

Company Votes Extra Disbursement Besides Raising Regular Rate.

The General Chemical Company declared yesterday extra dividends amounting to 20 per cent. on the common stock and at the same time raised the regular disbursement from 6 to 8 per cent. a year. The ordinary dividend declared was 2 per cent. for the quarter, compared with 1½ per cent. paid quarterly from 1910 to date.

The stockholders have the privilege of taking the extra distribution in cash or in stock at par. In announcing the big disbursement the directors divided it into an "extra" of 5 per cent. and a "special" dividend of 15 per cent., but it will be counted as plain 20 per cent. if it is applied to the taking up of stock. The ordinary dividend is payable on March 1 and the extras on Feb. 1, 1917.

The company, which has made important strides forward in the chemical field in the last ten years, has made a number of distributions of stock to the holders of common shares. In March, 1915, 10 per cent. in stock was distributed; 5 per cent. in February, 1912, and 5 per cent. against a year later. Five per cent. extra in cash was paid in February, 1914 and 1915. Last February 15 per cent. was distributed in extra dividends. The company has $15,207,300 common stock outstanding.

The usual preferred stock dividend of 1½ per cent. was ordered yesterday, payable Jan. 2, 1917. The management announced that a graded bonus had been granted employes of from 5 to 17½ per cent. of their earnings, regulated by the length of service. The bonus covered the period from Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, this year.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
24 week Nov..	$284,607	$253,311	$31,296
July 1-Nov. 14	5,448,553	4,702,878	745,675

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

24 week Nov..	537,900	513,100	44,400
July 1-Nov. 10	10,586,649	10,259,949	326,700

Miscellaneous.

UTAH SECURITIES CO. for October and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$510,247	$432,601	$77,646
Net after taxes	295,632	237,687	57,995
12 mos.' gross	5,450,233	4,703,796	746,437
Net after taxes	3,014,518	2,427,445	587,073

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	@4¼	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'22	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	5	5.00	4.50
C. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.38	4.20
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.30	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.30	4.90
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@4¾	4.50	4.25
Penn. General P.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the American International Corporation on Dec. 6 the stockholders will vote on a by-law amendment to change the date of the annual meeting from the first Wednesday in December to the first Wednesday in April.

Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., syndicate members, have sold the $10,000,000 issue of City of Philadelphia 4½ per cent. bonds recently awarded to them.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on Jan. 9, 1917, stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19, 1916, will be entitled to vote.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore temporary five-year 5 per cent. convertible notes, due 1921.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 30,000 common shares and 15,000 first preferred shares, both of the par value of $100, of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company.

Baruch Brothers have issued a booklet on foreign Government and municipal bonds.

ALLOT HALF OF RUSSIAN LOAN

Syndicate Has Option on Remaining $25,000,000 at Later Date.

Banks and investment houses participating in the syndicate which is offering the $50,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent. Russian Government loan will receive the bonds at 91¾. The price to the public, as previously announced, is 94¾ and interest, to yield about 6¾ per cent.

In the letters sent out by the syndicate managers alloting participations in the syndicate, banks and bond dealers are informed that a selling commission of ¼ per cent. will be allowed to them and that a commission of ¼ per cent. will be allowed to banks and brokers who are not members of the underwriting syndicate. The commissions paid will come out of the three point margin between the syndicate and the public prices.

The syndicate letter, which is signed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., states that the participation allotted applies to one-half of the $50,000,000 loan, and that the syndicate has the option of underwriting the remaining $25,000,000 at a later adte. The syndicate will close on Dec. 15.

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

American Issues Dearer in Sympathy with New York.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Money rates were tighter today. Discounts steady.

The stock market maintains general strength, with another good turnover in specialties. Shipping, Copper, Iron and Steel shares were the firmest. Oils were weaker, while Argentine rails ruled flat. Investment stocks were generally neglected.

American issues were a shade more active, and dearer in sympathy with New York. The United States Steel shares were the feature.

Ex-Gov. Foss Sells Machine Co.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The sale of the Becker Milling Machine Company of this city by ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss to the Manufacturers' Company, of which Robert W. Herrick is President, was announced today. The price is understood to have been $2,000,000. It is said that the Becker company will be operated in conjunction with other enterprises controlled by what is known as the Herrick group and including the Reed-Prentice and Wyman and Gordon Companies of Worcester.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Thirty-nine corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $2,458,800, were chartered today. They include:

Union Truck and Equipment Co., Inc., motor vehicles, Monument Park, 5,000 shares $100 each, 60,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $800,000; W. F. Cahill, S. Smith, S. Woodward, 137 W. 12 St.

Atlas Service, Inc., taxicab, auto, garage, 3,500 shares $100 each, 11,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $405,000; A. M. Vandervoort, T. S. Buckingham, G. F. Jelbert, Plaza, 2 Fifth Av.

The Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., Buffalo, sweater coats, knitted goods, $500,000; J. M. Decker, H. L. Frank, H. L. Mitchell, 59 Argyle Park, Buffalo.

Jamaica Bay Terminals Corporation, Jamestown, realty, building materials, merchandise, $350,000; H. Bradley, E. S. Lindsey, L. R. Freeman, Wrenn, Jamestown.

Lakewood Farm Inn, Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $200,000; H. W. and H. F. Bassett, W. H. Peters, Roscoe.

Shipers Service Bureau Co., Inc., Syracuse, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $267,500; W. W. Nicholson, A. J. Littlejohn, T. H. Mather, 211 Comstock Av., Syracuse.

Shearston-Lowell Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lockport, ladies' aprons, house dresses, children's cotton suits, $80,000; E. H. Ferree, H. W. Lowell, C. E. Shearston, 41 South St., Lockport.

George Strong Harral Co., Inc., Brooklyn, soaps, disinfectants, chemicals, $75,000; L. P. Skiver, A. Miller, G. S. Harral, 132 Havemeyer St.

The Peekskill Granite Co., Inc., quarrying, construction, building materials, $50,000; J. A. and J. Gregory, S. J. Rosenfeld, 1 West 103d St.

Jonas Finger, Inc., children's, women's dresses, $20,000; S. J. and J. Finger, 103 West 112th St.

The Prospect Building Corp., Brooklyn, contracting, construction, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; D. Sirotta, M. Kessler, J. Tabatchnick, 530 Lincoln Av., Brooklyn.

The Del Monte Co., Inc., ladies' headgear, $10,000; R. and J. Rubinow, A. Del Monte, 575 West 172d St.

Metropolitan Social Bureau, Inc., services in connection with shopping, books, theatres, hotels, wearing apparel, games, $10,000; M. A. Fischer, J. W. Pennock, Jr., N. P. Cullom, 138 East 38th St.

Rex Mineral Water Co., Inc., soda, mineral, aerated waters, $10,000; F. P. Knowlton, F. W. and C. H. Scharff, 434 East 92d St.

Wisser Box Board Co., Inc., cardboard, accessories, $40,000; F. Reed, W. R. and C. Wisser, 466 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

Berger Metal Manufacturing Co., Inc., gas, electric fixtures, glass, glassware, $20,000; I. Simon, N. Landsman, N. I. Berger, 40 St. Simon, N. Landsman, N. I. Berger, 40 St. Nicholas Terrace.

King and Malcolm Company, Inc., sponges, heavy chemicals, chamois, pumice stone, $20,000; A. M. and C. D. King, W. M. Malcolm, 6,380 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Standard Securities Corporation, stocks, bonds, agency, $15,000; H. W. Seeley, F. P. Stockbridge, E. F. White, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

The Mike Syrdicoff Inc., publishing, news reporting, printing, $10,000; M. C. P. Clinch, F. J. Markey, B. G. Menke, 3,675 Broadway.

New Era Homes Corporation, Queens, agent, auditing, accounting, $10,000; B. Hicks, M. F. Carney, J. L. Roesel, 532 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Radler Hat Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' children's hats, $10,000; S. and S. Leopold, E. Radler, 190 Green St.

Flotation Oil and Chemical Company, Inc., brokerage, commercial, oil, chemicals, wood, tar products, $10,000; Bklyn, York. C. B. Kinney, C. A. Lunn, 2 Rector St.

Redwood Realty Corporation, realty, merchandise, personal property, $5,000; A. K. Pennington, J. H. Webster, F. J. Byrne, 529 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.

Russian-American Warehouse and Shipping Company, Inc., storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; S. Barker, R. Stiles, G. S. Brengle, 62 Cedar St.

Schaefer Auto Repair Co., Inc., repairing, renting, autos, accessories, $5,000; H. H. Jones, H. and R. Schaefer, 146 West 55th St.

Eled Land Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, agency brokerage, $5,000; A. C. Kahn, L. A. Tansor, W. H. Liebmann, 233 Broadway.

J. & S. Abramson, Inc., butter, cheese, dairy products, $5,000; S. Abramson, J. Kissman, A. Kipnis, 297 Water St.

The Factory Collar Shops, Inc., men's furnishings, $5,000; S. Scuinick, M. Barnstein, W. F. Schram, 3,203 Fourth Av.

Ruestan Road Engineering and Machinery Company, Ltd., engineering, founders, smiths, metallurgists, 100 shares, no par value, begin business with $2,000; E. C. Taylor, Jr., C. Robinson, M. Gourland, 120 Broadway.

Authorizations—Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation, Dover, Del., $5,000,000; representative, John B. Austin, Jr., 120 Broadway, New York. Sand Mixing Machine Company, Inc., Greenfield, Ohio, mixing machines, $175,000; representative, W. E. Minch, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York. American Radio and Research Corporation, Wilmington, Del., $45,000; representative, Frederick M. Sammis, Park Row Building, New York. Shaler Coal Company, Inc., Massachusetts, $250,000; representative, Francis L. White, 1 Broadway, New York. Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc., Boston, Mass., $5,000,000; representative, Edgar Whitmore, 17 Park Place, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Davis-Bournonville Co., New York, $170,000 to $370,000; Joseph J. Rosenmeyer Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Lorde Court Restaurant Co., Inc., New York, $30,800 to $40,000; Albany Garage Co., Albany, $200,000 to $800,000.

Capital reduction: Lehigh Valley & Son, Inc., New York, $1,000,000 to $850,000.

Merger: Steel Equipment Corp'n and Fireproof Furniture & Construction Co., Manhattan.

Voluntary dissolutions: Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., New York. United Truck & Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan; Silverberg & Levin Co., Inc., Manhattan; Number 537 Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn; 1,337 Broadway Corp'n, Manhattan; Sixteen West Forty-sixth St. Co., New York; Maxwell Mfg. Co., Utica; McDonough Art Galleries, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Charters filed:

General Synthetic Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in all kinds of chemicals, $100,000; Rupert G. Gates, East Orange; Joseph E. Cohn, Michael Silver, Newark.

Simplex Instrument Company, Newark, manufacture barometers, battery meters, thermometers, &c., $125,000; Edward W. Mcdonough, Orange; Frederick Beck, Rose G. Higgins, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 17.—Charters filed:

New York Texas Oil Co., search for oil and distribute oil and natural gas, $500,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Mack Copper Co., acquire mineral lands and to develop the same, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Marco and Gulf Coast Co., do a general contracting business, $750,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

BRITISH GOLD STORE IN CANADIAN CAPITAL

Several Millions of Dollars Are Ready to be Shipped Here in Emergency.

NOT A THREAT AGAINST U. S.

Gold Can Be Sent Over Border if England Is Unable to Meet Obligations Through Loans or Sales.

It was learned yesterday upon unimpeachable authority that the British Government has now on hand at Ottawa several hundred millions of dollars in gold, which can be delivered in New York within 24 hours if the need for it arises.

What the exact amount of the gold holdings is bankers would not state, although they have been provided with the exact figures. At Ottawa the gold counts as part of the reserve of the Bank of England. How it reached there is a mystery, though it is supposed that it was brought to Canada by battleships.

It was said that the gold was not transferred to the Canadian capital as a threat of what the United States might expect if foreign loans did not provide funds here as needed to pay the Allies' war bills, but as a necessary business precaution. At any moment that Great Britain finds herself unable to meet her obligations at New York through receipts from loans or sales of American securities the deficiency will be made up by gold shipments from Canada.

The $300,000,000 provided here recently through the sale of United Kingdom 5½ per cent. notes is expected to suffice for payments into December, but at the rate at which supplies are going forward they will not last to the end of the year. To keep up the supply of funds the sale to banking institutions of British Exchequer 4½ per cent. notes will shortly be begun.

The first offering of these notes, new to American finance, may be ready at the close of next week, but is more likely to come in the first week in December. The initial issue will not be large, as financial operations for the Allies go, but it will be followed before long by other issues until the total reaches very substantial figures.

It was explained yesterday that it is the hope, both of bankers here and of the British Treasury authorities, that the Exchequer bills may become part of a continuing transaction. They will be issued for different maturities, ranging from 30 days up to six months, and as one issue is paid off it is expected that the proceeds will be reinvested in another. However, there will be on hand at all times enough gold at Ottawa, or cash in New York, to take up all of these obligations, so that they may be retired as they fall due if money is provided through long term bonds.

Leading financiers of the United States are seriously disturbed at the prospect of resumption of the great import movement. They say that it is proving difficult now to prevent inflation, and that the receipt of a few hundred millions more, each dollar available for the creation of several dollars in additional credit, might lead to grave consequences when the war ends and Europe begins to call back gold. For this reason economists are urging the purchase of foreign securities which will serve as a bulwark when peace is restored.

Railroad Club Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New York Railroad Club last night in the Engineering Society Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, these officers were elected: President, James Milliken, Superintendent of Motive Power for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; First Vice President, Sidney Chambers, Superintendent of Motive Power Central Railroad of New Jersey; Second Vice President, C. L. Bardo, General Manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Third Vice President, Miles Bronson, Manager of the Grand Central Terminal; Treasurer, R. M. Dixon, President of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, and Secretary, Harry D. Vought of 95 Liberty Street.

Admits Auto Insurance Fraud.

Frederick G. Strobel, General Manager of the Moon Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Wadhams in the Court of General Sessions to a charge of filing a fraudulent claim for $1,101 damages on an automobile with the Globe Indemnity Company of 45 William Street. According to Assistant District Attorney Royal E. Weller, who has been conducting an investigation into the activities of several insurance adjusters employed by the Globe company, Strobel was implicated in the confessions of Robert Caswell, William R. Ramey, and Frank McGinley, who had already pleaded guilty to frauds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

General Chemical Company, quarterly 2 per cent. on common stock and an extra 5 per cent. and a special dividend of 15 per cent. in cash, and the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred. Common stockholders in lieu of the cash dividend have the privilege of subscribing to a new issue of common stock up to 20 per cent. of their holdings. The quarterly dividend on the common is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 21, 1917. The extra and special dividends on the common are payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20, 1916. The preferred dividend is payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 18, 1916.

Calumet & Hecla, quarterly, $25 per share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 2.

General Electric Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent., payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly $3 and an extra 50 cents, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United Light and Railways, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred and 1 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record.

St. Joseph Lead Company, regular quarterly 25 cents a share and $1 a share from amortization reserve, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record.

Crucible Steel Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred and in addition 1¼ per cent. on account of deferred dividends, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 7.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio, quarterly of $3 and an extra $1, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Independent Brewing Company, quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, 25 cents a share on the common stock. Preferred is payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 22 and common payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 6.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.75	....	44.75	....
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.75	12.25	12.75	12.25
Antimony	12.75	13.25	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*64.00	65.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¾@31c. fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29@30¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	135	0	0
Copper, futures	135	0	0	130	10	0
Tin, spot	188	15	0	189	0	0
Tin, futures	190	2	0	190	15	0
Spelter	37	10	0	36	15	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOAKS AND SUITS (ladies') will be looked at by prominent jobber, commencing Monday. 52 W. 35th, 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring sampled coats; ready to place orders. 124 West 22d, seventh floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all day Saturday. 22 W. 26th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, $5 up orders; place on the right merchandise. 158 West 29th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Waist manufacturer is placing orders on dresses for Spring; call with samples. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

GLOVES.—Will pay spot cash for case lots, 2 clasp imported kid or lambskin gloves. Jobber, G 126 Times.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS, COTTON.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. Phone Franklin 1029.

PLUSH.—Wanted, 100 pieces Salt's Esquimette plush; net cash. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring; cash; jobber looking all week. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's; 3 and 1¼-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4382.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker-Wilder, 551, black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1868.

BROADCLOTH.—White; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5%. Wernstein & Rilpstein, 139 Spring. Spring 1986.

CLOTH.—Lymansville 313-2, all colors, $1.55 per yard; Style 306, all colors, $1.45. Faragut 9728.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver Esquimette plush coats today. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats to close out. Klar Brothers, 55 East 19th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

FUR.—400 yards beaver, 5 inches wide; 200 yards nutria, 5 inches wide; 100 dozen dyed raccoon tail trimmings; prices very reasonable. Leipzig Fur Trimming Co., 479 6th Av.

LEGGINETTS. Children's.—At the right price; all shades; immediate deliveries. B. E. Mfg. Co., 444 Broadway. Phone 1747 Spring.

PLUSH.—1-B, $3 a yard; also Stursberg, Schell cheviot. Greeley 2236-2237.

PLUSHES of all qualities for sale. Telephone Rose, Gramercy 5573.

SATEEN.—Gold color mercerized, 36 inches, immediate delivery, 18c per yd. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-19-21 West 3d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white or black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

VELOUR.—Sturfberg Schell No. 4,323, at a price. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Thursday, 3¼@3½ per cent.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Advances on Heavyweights.

From what piece goods buyers now in the market pricing goods for next Fall have discovered, the clothing trade may expect to pay anywhere from 30 to 40 per cent. more for the yardage they will need. Mills are willing to admit that values are true and not fictitious, but this, they say, does not help them in meeting the problem of keeping down costs in their own manufacturing. What the trade has been fighting right along, according to one manufacture, is restricted consumption that must result when the public is forced to pay so much more for its clothing.

Buying Yarn for 1919.

The statement was made, at the New York office of a well-known English piece goods concern, that yarn is now being bought for another side for goods to be made in 1919. The representative of the firm said that prices are advancing so rapidly, and such difficulty has been experienced in getting adequate supplies of wool and yarns, that the purchase of materials for so far in the future was necessary. He gave an instance of the shortage of merchandise where a mill in this country could furnish only 365 pieces of one fabric although 1,000 pieces were urgently needed for shipment to customers.

Helps Keep Down the Cost.

A virtue which one dress goods man finds in the vogue that has been started for loose weave goods is that fabrics of this description cost less to make. The yarn required, however, is of the better sort. The garment manufacturers, he said, have never appeared more willing as now to pay high prices for what they need. Before the season is well advanced, he said, it may be discovered that the high prices asked by the garment manufacturers may be restricting the demand. Many of the popular weaves of the season, he added, are selling at prices that were formerly paid by only the best better grade houses. If the cloths were more finely woven, he stated, they would be considerably above the present range of values.

Collective Dress Goods Buying.

Progress is being made on the plan proposed for the coat and suit manufacturers that they form an association for the collective purchasing of dress fabrics. A meeting will be held shortly of some fifty manufacturers to go into the matter thoroughly. Several well-informed men in the industry do not think the proposition can be worked with so large a group of manufacturers for the principal reason that no one mill could supply their requirements. The opinion was ventured by a leading manufacturer that if the number of those in the group was to be around ten or twelve, collective buying might be instituted to advantage.

Summer Suits Will Be Expensive.

There will be nothing to cast up at the man who appears dressed in a mohair, or mohair and cotton mixture, suit next Summer. He will run no risk of being called "cheap." With the advances that have come in other woolen lines, the price of tropical suitings, mohairs and all the various constructions used in the manufacture of Summer clothing has also increased to a large extent. The volume of business taken on such fabrics has been record-breaking this year, and re-orders being received now are heavy. "It is quite possible that before next Summer," said a mill agent for these fabrics, "a mohair and cotton suit that we sold last Summer for anywhere from $6.50 to $10 may be doubled in price by the retailer. Men, in other words, will be wearing Summer suits that cost them $18 and $20."

Shoe Sales Are Increasing.

The further advances that have taken place in the hide market in the last several weeks, with a resultant rise in leather, have stimulated the demand for Spring footwear to a point which makes it look as if there is going to be some trouble to deliver. The shortage and high cost of kidskin is also adding to the worries of the producers and wholesalers, this material being in high favor with women for the comfort it gives and the novel and dainty effects that can be worked out of it. Current business has been marked by more duplications of Fall shoe orders, especially on men's goods, since the temperature has taken a more seasonable turn. The first good snowstorm is expected to play havoc with stocks of rubber overshoes, which are unusually low in many cases, with this merchandise hard to get from the manufacturers.

Consumers Are Philosophical.

Wholesalers of cotton bed coverings who have been wondering what would happen when it became necessary for the retailers to pass on the present increased cost of these goods to the consumers can find comfort in the assertion of one of the leading sellers that women are taking the advances very philosophically. In other words, they have been so filled with reports of higher prices on almost everything as a result of the war that they pay what is asked with little comment, so long as they are assured they are getting the usual quality for their money. The wholesaler in question said of one retailer who rather fearfully advanced a certain size sheet from 75 cents to $1, only to have his customers accept the rise with very little complaint. He backed up his assertion that the goods had sold freely by re-ordering heavily on them.

Says White Sales Will Be Hurt.

Sheets and pillow cases are going to be pretty scarce in the offerings of certain retailers when the January white sale season rolls around. The paucity of supplies of these goods in wholesale hands is one of the present features of the cotton goods trade, and it is said by men who know that there will by no means be enough to go around. The wise retailers are already ordering their goods shipped in order to make sure of getting them in time, but there is said to be the usual number of sluggards who want the mills to hold their goods for them until they get their holiday trade out of the way. It is predicted that along about Dec. 30 there will be great wailing and gnashing of teeth among these merchants, all to no purpose.

Fur Sets Have Survived.

While it is said in certain quarters of the fur trade that there has been a pretty good business done this season in separate muffs, principally in novelty shapes and effects, it is also asserted that the voluminous fur collar that are seen on many of the cloth coats for women have not cut into the sales of fur sets to any appreciable degree. This was feared earlier in the season, before the demand for novelties began to take very definite shape, but the failure of the fur coat collar to displace fur neckpieces has been one of the year's pleasant surprises, from all accounts. One explanation of the situation is that women who can afford it are buying separate muffs to match the collars on their coats and, for a change off, are buying complete sets of a different kind of fur to wear with suits. Then, again, not all of the cloth coats have fur collars.

Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

Prices continued to stiffen in the local gray goods market yesterday as a result of the firm tone to cotton and a little better demand for cloths. Spot printcloths are growing scarcer every day, and on practically all constructions it is now necessary to pay more for prompt deliveries than for contracts. December-January business was done yesterday on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-68s in a fair way at 9 and 8 cents, respectively, with an eighth more asked for spots. Immediate delivery bids of 7 cents for 38½-inch 60-48s did not find much favor with sellers, who wanted 7⅛ cents for their holdings. For similar shipments of 60-52s, 7¼ cents was demanded. Most of the staple printcloths were traded in yesterday, but for the greater part the sales were featureless. Coarse goods moved well, among this business being sales of 48 square, four-yard sheetings at 9¼ cents for December-January delivery. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	10⅝c	38½-inch, 64-80s	*8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9⅝c	38½-inch, 64-68s	7⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-64s	*7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*5½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, yesterday affirmed the action of the New York customs authorities in requiring higher duties to be paid on importations of galalith rods of different kinds shipped here by Brinoid, Ltd., of Streud, England. Rods described on the invoice as "16 to 20 m/m" entered at 1 shilling 7¼ pence, were advanced to 2 shillings 1.08 pence per pound. The foregoing goods were in several colors. So-called reds, 21 to 28 m/m, entered at 1 shilling 7¼ pence, were held properly dutiable at 2 shillings 1.08 pence per pound. Other rods were advanced in about the same proportion

The same General Appraiser had before him a dispute between the Government and Edgar Lautern relating to the Canadian market value of solder dross. The product was shipped to this country by Richards Brothers, Toronto. It was entered as having a value in the Toronto market of 6 cents per pound. This did not satisfy the customs men, who held that the dross had been entered below the price prevailing at the date of shipment. Advances were made which also included penalties. The importers then appealed for a review, and submitted testimony which the General Appraiser regarded as proving that the entered price was correct and should be taken for dutiable purposes.

A decision by Judge Howell showed that the board was not disposed to consider style shade cards as of "no commercial value" within the meaning of that term as used in the Tariff act. The cards were shipped to a New York firm by Gustave Rothschild, Lyons, and entered at the Custom House free of no commercial value. The silk samples, however, contained in the cards led the Appraiser of the Port to report that they should be taxed at 60 francs each. The appeal to reappraisement followed, but Judge Howell refused to reverse the local Appraiser.

Board 3 decided that the appraising officials at New York were correct in raising values on importations of sardines exported to wholesale dealers by La Bretagne of Lisbon. The Portuguese market for sardines was shown to be rising.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Heavy Road Orders Received and Large Number of Buyers in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale dry goods distribution for the current week has been running well ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. The volume of road orders for immediate delivery has been in response to the more seasonable weather, while road sales for future delivery have been much in excess of the week in 1915.

"Buyers have attended the market in larger numbers. Collections are in excess of the same week last year. The market in domestic cotton goods is firm and advancing."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The phenomenon of demand outstripping supply at the highest prices of modern times continues apparent in many lines. Competitive bidding and increasing costs of production steadily accentuate the strength of the leading commodities, and still further advances are foreshadowed by the eagerness of buyers to obtain urgently needed materials and products. As was to be expected, a certain hesitancy has developed in some quarters as a result of the extreme levels current, yet it becomes more evident that reluctance to sell is a greater

Gulf States Steel

has no bonded indebtedness on any of its properties,

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We own and offer $10,000 of These Bonds.

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November Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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49 Wall Street, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Rise Sharply in Big Trading—The Speculative Position.

Increased public participation in the stock market found its natural reflection yesterday in still higher prices for the stocks favored by traders. They included a large number of issues, but the stocks which were most conspicuous were those of metal producing and metal manufacturing companies. Here and there a railroad stock succeeded in making a substantial gain, but these issues as a whole lagged far behind the more favored sections of the list. Not all of the bearishness among professional traders which had contributed to the irregularity which the market had displayed before it assumed its present forward swing had disappeared, but what was left of it was important against the operations of many other traders and of the public at large on the buying side.

What seems to be universally agreed is that whatever may happen after the war American business will remain very active during the war, and there are few who are now predicting an early termination of the struggle. There are better reasons for being optimistic regarding the long future of American industry and American trade than that the war in Europe is going to last for a long time to come, but the belief that the war is to last is the reason which is uppermost in the minds of many of the traders who are now contributing to the very great activity which the market on the Stock Exchange is showing.

Advances such as were recorded in a number of issues yesterday led the more cautious to comment that the market was going rather fast and in fact too fast, and yet even where this comment was heard it was pointed out as often as not that along with the heavy speculative buying was going a large amount of investment buying, high grade stocks and bonds being taken in a manner which indicates clearly a very large amount of capital available for outright purchase of securities. Moreover, great as has been the speculation in stocks it has not yet put any strain on the money market. That, no doubt, is partly for the reason that brokers have been offered so much business that they are able without hardship to themselves to insist upon safer speculation than that which they often helped to promote in the past. People have more money to use as margin and the capital of Stock Exchange houses has been increased by recent profits. These factors help to explain the ease with which the market goes forward and its ability to go forward without bringing about sufficient firmness in the money market to put a barrier in the way of continued speculative activity.

The paying of back dividends and the declaration of extra payments, of which there have been a number of instances within the last few days, supply tangible evidence of the industrial prosperity upon which in the final analysis the movement in the industrial stocks is based. Were earnings not large it would be much simpler to stamp the speculation in stocks as a dangerous and extravagant undertaking. In the best of industrial periods it is unwise for buyers to move stocks too rapidly, but there can be no doubt of the satisfaction which those who look to intrinsic value rather than to any day's market price find in the volume which American business has obtained and the profits which it is yielding.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.5	May,	1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug.,	1919	98¾	98¾	5.50
Anglo-Fr....5	Oct.	15/20	94⅞	95	6.30
Argen. Gov.Dir.	Feb.	21,'17	98¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov..6	May	15,'17	101⅛	101¼	4.55
City of Mont..5	May,	1918	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	100¼	100¾	4.85
City of Paris.6	Oct.	15,'21	98	98½	6.40
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100¾	100¾	4.00
Italian Gov..6	Oct.	16,'17	99¾	100¼	5.12
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct.	15,'17	101	100¾	5.58
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb.,	1923	108	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	99	99¾	5.16
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec.,	1919	99¼	100¼	4.80
Govt. of N. F.5	July,	1919	98¼	100	5.00
Russian Govt.6½	July,	1919	99	100	5.38
Do rubles...5½	Aug.	14,'28	97	98¾	6.35
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1921	97½	99	5.20
Prov. of Sask.6	May,	1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.85
Am. F. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Am. Thread...5	Jan.,	1919	99½	100⅜	4.25
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar.,	1917	100⅛	99¾	4.25
A., T. & S. F.6	June,	1917	100⅞	100⅝	2.75
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July	1,'19	99	101⅛	2.75
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.40
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep.,	1917	100¼	100¼	4.40
C. F. R. & L..6	May,	1918	102	102½	4.50
C. B. & Q...4	July,	1921	99	99¼	4.20
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep.,	1917	100¼	100½	4.60
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr.,	1918	100¼	100⅝	4.55
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	100¼	100¾	4.55
Can. North...6	July	10,'17	100¼	100⅝	5.00
Can. North...6	July	10,'18	100¼	101	4.60
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar.	2,'26	100¼	100⅝	5.85
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec.,	1918	97	100	5.50
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec.,	1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec.,	1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L..5	Mar.	1,'18	98	100	6.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.,	1917	100⅛	100⅜	6.12½
Gen. Rubber...6	Nov.,	1918	101	101¼	4.85
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.5	Aug.,	1918	99¼	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val..6	Nov.,	1917	101	101¼	4.50
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.	15'18	101¼	101½	3.50
L. Gas & El...6	Apr.,	1918	100¾	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry....6	June,	1918	100⅝	101⅛	5.44
Mo. Pacific..6	June,	1919	99¼	99¾	6.55
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	98½	99¾	6.53
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	100¼	100¾	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	100¼	100¾	4.70
N. E. Nav...6	May,	1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
Otis Elevator.5	Apr.,	1920	100	101	4.33
Penn. Co.....5	June	5,'21	101¼	101¾	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb.	1,'19	90¼	90¾	9.75
Southern Ry.5	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100⅝	2.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¼	100⅝	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct.,	1917	100⅜	101¼	3.65
Wm.R.Grms..5	Mar.,	1918	98¼	98⅝	5.97
W. V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99½	100½	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101¼	5.06
Wm. E. Ry..6	Jan.	15,'18	100¼	101	5.43

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	100	102	100	102½
4½s	June, 1965	110¾	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	100½	110	100½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	110	109½	110
4½s	May, 1957	109½	110	109½	109¾
4½s	Apr., 1958	104⅞	105	104½	109¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅜	104¾	104¼	105
4s	Sept., 1960	104⅜	104¾	104⅜	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1968	103¾	103¾	104⅜	104¾
4s	May, 1959	101¾	102	103¾	103¾
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
4s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101¾	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¾	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101¾	101	101¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	94¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.40	..
3½s	1924-1951	3.95	..	3.95	..
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.75	3.95	3.80
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	3.75
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.50	..
3½s	1930-1939	..	..	3.95	3.80
4½s	1922-1929	3.95	..	3.95	..
4½s	1919-1921	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1917-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	1940-1952	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
4s	1926-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1918-1925	3.95	..	4.00	..
3s	1916-1917	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.85

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1916.

Total sales	Shares. 2,056,020
Same day last year	588,642
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	188,604,622
Same period last year	156,383,860
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67½	68¼	300	Acme Tea	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
145	151	400	Adams Express	149½	150	149½	149¾	+ 3¼
15¾	15⅞	100	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
74	74½	1,300	Ajax Rubber	74	74½	74	74⅜	— ⅛
13¼	13½	2,600	Alaska Gold Mines	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	8	1,200	Alaska Juneau	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	..
32¾	32⅝	10,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅜	33½	32⅜	32½	+ ¾
90	91	6,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89½	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ¾
88	89½	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	88	89	87½	89	+ ¾
102⅜	103	3,100	Am. Beet Sugar	103	103¼	102½	103¼	+ ½
200	206	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	199½	205	199	205	+ 6
65⅜	66	30,800	Am. Can	67	67⅞	65¾	65¾	— ⅞
72½	73⅜	31,100	Am. Car & Fdry	73	74⅜	71½	73¼	+ 2
52½	53½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	..
16	16¼	600	Am. H. & Leather	16	16¼	16	16¼	..
71½	72	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71½	73	71½	72	+ 1
28⅝	28¾	600	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	..
22⅝	23	3,500	Am. Linseed	23	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
93	93½	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	93	93½	92½	93	+ ½
94½	95	9,300	Am. Locomotive	94⅝	95¼	94½	94½	+ ⅛
107	108	600	Am. Locomotive pf	107¼	108	107¼	108	+ ⅝
48	49	600	Am. Malt pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
119¾	120	53,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	120	121	118¾	119¾	+ ¼
116	116½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	+ ¼
101	102	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
96¼	96¾	6,900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96½	96¾	96	96	+ ¼
120	123	5,700	Am. Steel F'dries	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ¼
132⅝	133	250	Am. Sugar Ref	119	119	117½	117½	+ 1¾
221	225	700	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
106½	110	300	Am. Tel. Tel	133¼	133¼	133	133	— ⅛
53⅞	54¼	7,400	Am. Tobacco	223	223	221¼	221¼	+ 2¼
98	99	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
63¾	64	14,800	Am. Woolen	53¾	54½	53¾	54	+ ¾
61	61½	9,600	Am. Woolen pf	99	99	98	98¾	+ ¼
82½	82¾	700	Am. Writing P. pf	62½	64¾	62	64	+ 1½
102¾	103	99,900	Am. Zinc L. S	60¾	61¾	59½	61¼	— ⅜
68	69	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	83¼	83¾	82¼	82½	— 2¾
104½	105	1,600	Associated Oil	102	103½	101½	103	+ 1¾
100¼	100¼	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	68	68½	68	68½	+ ½
12	12¼	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	104⅞	105	104⅝	104⅝	+ ¼
124⅜	124½	5,300	At., Berm. & At	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
72	72½	700	At., Gulf & W. I	12	12	12	12	— ¼
87½	88	16,200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	125½	126	123¼	124	— 1
35¾	36	2,300	Baldwin Loco	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ¼
75	75¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	88	86⅝	87½	+ ¼
..	..	60	Baltimore & O. pf	86½	86⅝	85⅝	86	— ⅝
⅛	⅜	200	Bank of Commerce	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	..
164½	165	1,500	Batopilas Mining	194	200	194	200	..
656	675	170	Barrett Co	2	2	2	2	..
168	170	2,700	Bethlehem Steel	164	165	164	165	+ 2½
83	84	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	655	660	655	660	+ 2½
86	86¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	175	186	163	168	+ 8
68½	68¾	8,700	Burns Brothers	84½	84½	83¼	83½	— ½
20	22	100	Butte & Superior	86	86¼	85½	86¼	+ ¼
23¾	24	1,300	Butterick Co	69	69	67¾	68½	+ ½
52	52½	800	California Petrol	21½	21½	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
171¾	172	100	California Pet. pf	23⅞	24	23	24	+ ⅛
87	90	100	Canadian Pacific	51	52¼	51	52½	+ 1½
115¼	115½	62,700	Case (J. I.) pf. ex	172	172	172	172	..
116	117	200	Central Leather Co	88	89	89	89	..
105¼	106¼	200	Central Leather pf	115	118¾	114¾	115¼	+ ½
67⅝	67¾	7,300	Chandler Motor	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	..
18	19¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	106	106	106	106	..
14	14¼	800	Chicago & Alton	68	68¼	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
42½	43	700	Chi. Great Western	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	19	— ⅛
93	93¼	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	14⅞	14⅞	14	14¼	— ⅝
127¼	128	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42½	45	42¼	43	..
33½	33¾	13,500	Chi. & Northwest	127¾	128¾	127¼	128¾	+ 1½
85½	86	115,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	33½	33¾	33	33½	+ ¼
71½	72	19,600	Chile Copper	30	33¾	30	32½	+ 2¼
72¾	72¾	200	Chino Copper	70	72¼	70	72	+ 1
58⅝	59	28,600	Cluett, Peabody Co	71¼	72	71¼	72	+ 2¼
44¼	44¾	3,550	Col. Fuel & Iron	57¾	60¼	57¾	57¾	— ¼
63	63	100	Columbia Gas	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
136¾	136¾	2,500	Comput. Tab. Rec	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
126	128¾	200	Continental Insur	58¼	61¼	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
101	103	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	136¾	138¾	136¾	138¾	+ ¼
23¼	23¼	8,400	Continental Can	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¼	— ¼
104¾	105	39,500	Corn Products Ref	103¼	103¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
91¼	91⅜	4,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	24	24	23	23½	+ ¼
124	124¾	34,000	Crucible Steel	103	104¾	102¾	103¼	+ ¼
71¾	72	200	Crucible Steel pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ 2½
98¼	98¾	12,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	123¼	123¾	122¾	123¼	+ 2½
148	150	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	..
42¾	43	100	Detroit Edison Co	99	99	98½	98½	— ⅜
24¼	24¼	1,200	Distillers' Secur	149	149	149	149	+ ¼
78	78	1,200	Dome Mines	43¼	43¼	42¾	43	— ¼
37¼	37½	700	Driggs-Seabury	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
23	23½	10,300	Erie	80	80	80	80	..
39	39	500	Erie 1st pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
42¼	43	600	Erie 2d pf	52	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
22½	25	200	Federal Min. & S	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½
49¼	50	1,750	Federal M. & S. pf	23¼	24¾	23½	24¾	+ 1½
44½	45	2,200	Gaston, Wms. & W	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
320	327½	100	General Chemical	44¾	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
182¼	182¾	8,600	General Electric	321½	321½	321½	321½	+ 2½
70¼	70¼	3,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	184½	185¾	182	182¼	— 1
108	108	10,700	Granby Consol	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¼	+ ¼
118½	118¾	1,500	Great Northern pf	101½	109	101½	107¾	+ 1
45⅝	45¾	35,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	118¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	+ 1¼
44⅞	45	8,500	Greene-Cananea	46½	46½	44½	45	— ¼
170	178	3,350	Gulf States Steel	51	54½	51	54½	+ 3¼
103¾	108	400	Gulf States S. 1st pf	185¼	188	175	175	— 8
170	178	300	Gulf States S. 2d pf	107	108½	107	107	— 1
104¾	105	1,300	Illinois Central	185	185	180	180	— 2
72	72½	63,700	Inspiration Copper	105	106	105	105	— ¾
18¼	18⅝	600	Interboro Consol	70¼	72¾	70¼	72	+ 1½
24½	25	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ½
117½	118	600	Int. Agricultural	75	75	74¾	75	+ ¼
48	48¼	31,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
119¾	120	16,800	Int. Mer. Marine	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾	+ ¼
48¼	49	12,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	48	48¼	47¾	48	+ ¼
68¼	68¾	10,100	Int. Nickel x d	121¼	121¾	119¾	119¾	— ½
105	105¾	900	Int. Paper	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
100¼	110¾	200	Int. Paper pf	70¼	70¾	68¾	68¾	— 1½
25¼	26	1,200	Jewel Tea pf	105½	108½	104¾	105½	— ½
77⅞	78	3,900	Kansas City South	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅝
00¾	00¾	190,800	Kennecott Copper	26¾	26¾	26¼	26	— ¼
103¾	104	30,200	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	78	77¼	78	+ ½
40	40¼	2,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	58¼	60¾	58¼	60¾	+ 1½
82½	83	2,200	Lehigh Valley	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	+ ¼
35	35	100	Long Island	39½	41	39½	41	+ 1½
25	25	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	82½	83	82½	82½	— ½
121	122	100	Lorll., (F.) Co., pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
119¼	119¾	2,600	Mackay Cos. pf	22	22	22	22	— ¼
66	66	3,400	Maxwell Motor	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
76	77	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	66	66	66	66	..
82¼	82½	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	76	77	76¼	76¾	— ⅛
51	51	500	May Dept. Stores	82¼	82½	82	82	— ⅛
68	68	26,200	Mexican Petroleum	50	50	50	50	— 1
110¼	110¾	15,500	Miami Copper	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	+ ¼
46¼	47¼	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ 2½
31¼	32	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	46¼	47¼	46¼	47	+ ⅞
121¼	122¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¾
17¾	18	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	122	122	122	122	— 1
10¼	10¾	1,500	Missouri Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
10¼	10¾	800	Mo. Pacific & T	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
26¼	26¾	1,300	Mo. Pacific w i	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	6⅞	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
58	58	200	Montana Power	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
98¾	99	2,000	National City Bank	57	58	57	57	+ ¼
540	540	2,900	Nat. Em. & St. Co	98¾	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
35¼	35¼	500	Nat. Lead Co	540	540	540	540	..
60¾	60¾	4,500	Nat. Lead Co. pf	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
69	69	19,000	Nevada Con. Cop	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
113¾	114	5,800	N. Y. Air Brake	69	69	68	68	— ½
29¾	30¾	7,700	N. Y. Central	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
179½	180	5,400	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ 1¼
107	107¼	200	N. Y. Dock	179½	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
43¼	43½	500	N. Y. Dock pf	107	107¼	106¾	107¼	+ ¼
17¾	17¾	200	N. Y., Lack. & W	43	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
47	47	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	17¾	17¾	17	17	— ¼
116	116	5,800	N. Y. Ont. & West	45	47	45	47	+ 2
58	58¼	1,500	Norfolk & Western	116	116	116	116	— ¼
30¾	31¼	200	Norfolk & West. pf	58	58¼	57¾	58	+ ¼
141¾	142	2,700	Northern Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
111¼	111¾	1,900	Nova Scotia S. & C	140	140	140	140	+ ¼
155	156	1,700	Ohio Cities Gas	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ¼
83	84	5,000	Ontario Mining	155	156	155	156	+ 2
7¼	7¾	100	Owens Bottle Mach	83	84¾	83	84	+ 1
97	97	5,100	Pacific Mail	7	7¼	7	7	..
26¼	26¾	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	96¾	97	96¾	97	+ ½
37½	37¾	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	26¼	27¼	26¼	27	+ ½
99	99	400	Penn. R. R	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ½
57	57	2,000	Philadelphia Co	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
44¼	44¼	2,800	Phila. Co. pf	43	44¼	43	43¾	+ ¼
84¾	85	1,200	P., C. C. & St. L	84¾	85	84¾	85	+ ¼
95	95	16,700	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	+ 1
42¾	43	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal cfs. of d	42¾	44¼	42¾	44¼	+ 1½
109¼	110	100	Pitts.C. Coal cfs. of d	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
104½	104½	17,800	Pittsburgh Steel pf	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	— ¾
86	86	100	Pressed Steel Car	86	87	86	86	— ¾
134¼	134¾	1,200	Public Service N. J	134¼	134¾	134¼	134¾	+ ¼
168	168	10,700	Pullman Co	168	168	168	168	+ ¼
58	58¾	54,100	Railway Steel Sp	58	58¾	57¼	57¼	— ¼
34½	36¾	8,400	Ray Con. Copper	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
106¾	107	100	Reading	52	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
44¼	44½	100	Reading 1st pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½
46¼	46¼	100	Reading 2d pf	23

NEW CHINESE LOAN WILL PAY NEARLY 7%

$5,000,000 Obligation Will Be Secured by Tax Receipts on Wine and Tobacco.

OFFERED TO PUBLIC AT 97½

Bankers Here Feel No Animosity Against Chicago Financiers Entering Field Independently.

Arthur Reynolds, Vice President of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who on Thursday signed in Washington a contract for a $5,000,000 loan to China, arrived in this city yesterday and conferred with local bankers in reference to the flotation of the Chinese securities. He was joined by George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, and John J. Abbott, Vice President of the trust company.

Later in the day, the announcement was made that the loan was for a period of three years, that the notes of the Republic of China would bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and that the obligation was secured by tax receipts from wine and tobacco. A public offering will be made Wednesday. The price decided upon is 97½, at which figure the yield will be 6.9 per cent.

Letters allotting participations in the syndicate will be sent out today. The syndicate price of the bonds has not been disclosed.

In the distribution of the bonds the Chicago institution will be associated with Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia, the bankers who sold a $10,000,000 issue of German Government Treasury notes in this country.

New York bankers were greatly interested in the latest development in foreign financing, as evidenced by the entrance of a Chicago bank into the field independently of their associates here. The group of local bankers who have figured in the negotiations for the Six-Power loan said that they did not feel any animosity toward their Western friends, and that, in fact, were glad that China succeeded in getting funds. It was pointed out that the amount involved was relatively small, and that China would need considerably more money to finance her requirements.

The reason why New York bankers have not made any arrangements for financing China are: First, the group interested in the Six-Power loan felt that they could not undertake any financing until the expiration of their agreement with the foreign bankers. Secondly, because the assurance of protection from the State Department was lacking in the sense that what was offered did not come up to the ideas of the bankers, and thirdly, because with the flotation of other foreign loans at this time it was felt that China should defer her borrowings.

Speaking of the position of Chicago, Mr. Reynolds said: "The resources of the Middle West have been increasing so rapidly within the last few years, and business has been centralized in the city of Chicago to such an extent, that we have felt that the time has arrived when financial institutions of our city should take a more active part in the field of international financial operations."

Mr. Reynolds added that his bank had not participated in any foreign loans except those that have had security behind them.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.		
10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60. up to 90.	Over 60. up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	....	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com- modity.
Boston	5	3½		3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		3	
St. Louis	5	3		3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.		Time.		Renewal.
High.	Low.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼

90 days.....3 @3½ 5 months.....3½@3½
60 days.....3½@3½ 6 months.....3½@3½
4 months.....3½@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3 @3½
4 to 6 months.....3½@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75½	+ .00½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	....
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	....
Marks—				
Demand	69.87½	69.87½	69.87½	....
Cables	69.43⅝	69.43⅝	69.43⅝	—.00½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.3½	5.3⅛
95.28 Berlin	69.37½	69.43⅝
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20	5.19
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	5.71¼	5.70½
20.26 Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45 Russia	30.80	30.85
26.73 Scandinavia	....	....
.... Copenhagen	26.98	27.06
.... Stockholm	28.35	28.42
.... Christiania	27.60	27.68
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14 Holland	*40.87½	*40.93¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	54.75	54.87½
.... Peking	54.50	54.62½
.... Shanghai	79.50	79.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.27	43.37
42.46 Rio	23.46	23.56

*Minus ¼.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.70½	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $674,068,676, balance, $26,653,789; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $174,500. Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,069,483.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34d, in New York, 71½c; Mexican dollars, 55@58c.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101¼	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	....	102
Pan 2s, c, 1961	....	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	98¼	98¾
Ad Rumely pf	....	31
Alb. & Sus.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf	....	102
Am S. N. pf	42¾	43¾
Do pf	50¾	52½
Am B Sug pf	....	90½
Am B S & Fdy	....	107
Am C pf	113	115
Am C & F pf	....	116¾
Am Cot O pf	....	98
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot O pf	....	98
Am Exp	134	138
Am Malt	8½	10
Am Snuff	140	145
Do pf	107	108
Am T & C	62½	66
Ann Arbor	....	30
Do pf	....	65
Assets R	3	4
Asso D G	23	28
Do 1st pf	70	75
Do 2d pf	48	60
Atl C L	121	124¾
Bald L pf	107	108½
Barrett Co pf	....	117¼
Beech Cr'k	44½	..
B Un G	130	133
Brown Sh	....	77
Do pf	90	101
Bruns T	3	5¾
B, R & P	97	99
Do pf	110	..
Burns Bros pf	....	109¾
Bush Ter	108	110
Can So	57½	58½
C R R of N J	....	290
C & A	....	....
Tel	144	150
Chi & Alt	18	19¼
Do pf	28	32
C M & St Paul pf	125½	126¼
C & N W	....	....
pf	175	180
Chi. St P, M & Om	115	120
Do pf	133	140
C, C, C & St L	58	60
Do pf	83½	84
Cl & Pitts	85¼	..
Do spec	45	..
Clu-P pf	110	112¼
Col & So	33	34½
Do 1st pf	59	61
Do 2d pf	45	50
C I C M	23½	24½
Cont C pf	113	113¼
Crex Carp	48	65
C-Am Sug	200	230
Do pf	108	111
D & Co pf	96	98
Del & H	152	155
D, L & W	236	240
D & R G	18½	20
Do pf	45	50
Det U Ry	120	120½
Dia Match	..	135
D, S S & A pf	....	4½
Do pf	10	18
Elec S B	70	71
Erie & P	63¼	..
Gen C pf	115¾	116¼
Gen Mot	510	575
Do pf	124½	125
G'drich (B F) Co pf	113¼	114
G & S T	112¾	..
Harb-W	106	..
Do pf	105	..
Helme (G W) Co	185	205
Do pf	117½	124
Homestake	133	137
Int Agri pf 5	4	56¼
I R, N J	....	....
Int Harv pf	120	125
Int H Cor	79	80¼
Do pf	111¼	..
Int N pf	106½	108¾
Iowa Cent	6¾	7¼
Do pf	9	15
Jewel T	86	88
K C, Ft S & M pf	73	76½
Kan C So	59	60
Do pf	96	100
K & D M	4	6
Do pf	..	60
K'gs Co El L & P	126	127½
Lacl Gas	112	114
L E & W	23	23½
Do pf	40½	52
Ligg & M	287	300
Do pf	122¾	124
L-W B 1st pf	85	86
Do 2d pf	60	70
Lorill'd Co	225	236
Do pf	118	121
Louis & N	132	133
M'kay Cos	85	85½
Man B'ch	1½	3½
Man Elev	129	132
Man Shirt	64½	70
Do pf	112	..
M Dep Sts	..	..
pf	106	110
Mex F pf	96	99
Mich Cent	133	135
M St L	5½	8
Do pf	21¾	..
M, St P & S S M pf	133¼	134
Do pf	75	85
Mon P pf	117	118½
Mon W pf	114	..
Mor & Es	89	90
M & S P pf	61½	90
N, C & St L	133	140
Nat Bis	123	128¾
Do pf	125¼	130
N C & S	82½	84
Do pf, ex div	100	114
Nat En pf	100	102
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	6	8
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	....	79
Do 2d pf	62	64
Nort So	25	26½
North Am	89½	68¾
N W Tel	52½	60
Pabst B pf	91	..
Pac Coast	37	50
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac T & T pf	....	97
Peo G, C	110½	112
Peo & E	14	15
Pett-Mull	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	94
Pitts Coal	44	50
Do pf	100	115
P, Ft W & C	....	158
Do spec	146½	..
Pr Stl Car pf	106½	110
Quicksilver	2¾	3¼
Do pf	3	4¾
Ry Stl Spr pf	106½	102
Rens & S	174½	..
Rutl'd pf	28	30
St L & S F pf, w i	....	47
St L S W pf	48½	54
Seab A L pf ctfs	35	40
Sears-R pf	126	127
So P R pf	120	125
So R, M & O ctfs	63	75
Std M pf	92¼	94¼
T P L Tr	155	..
Tob P pf	102	103½
T St L & W	....	7
Do ctfs	7	9
Tri-City	15	19
Do pf	125	135
Und T pf	114¾	120
Un Clg M	46	49
Un Clg Sts pf	119½	120
Un Drug	79	78½
Do 2d pf	94	97
U S Envr, ex div	21	24
U S Ind A pf	104	105
U S R & Imp	27	30
Va R & P	....	49
W F Exp	135	137
W El & M 1st pf	72	76
Weym-Bru	310	..
Do pf	115¾	124
W & L E 1st pf	4	5
Willys-O pf	98½	100½
W'w'th (F W) pf	125¾	..
Wor Pump pf	B....	57	60

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,090,631 shares of stock and $948,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 126,826; oils, 136,500, and mining, 827,305. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	†Aetna Exp.	9¾	10	9¾	10
300	†Am. Drug S.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,130	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	..	58	59	59
1,400	A. Sumatra	24½	25	24¼	24½
2,400	Am. Wr. Pa.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
20	Atl. St. pf	96	96	96	96
300	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. b	....	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	†Butler Chm	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	†But. Judson	70	70	69	69
3,000	Carwen St	15	15¼	15	15¼
200	†Cent. Fdy	18	18¾	18	18¼
100	†Cent. Leather	32	32	32	32
500	Char. Ir. of A	8¼	8¼	8	8
600	CurtisA., v.t.c	25	30	25	29
150	†Eastern St	121	129	121	129
100	†Elec. Gun	¾	¾	¾	¾
440	Emer. Phono	12	12¾	12	12¾
2,800	†Fall Motors	9¼	11	9¼	11
100	Hartm'n Corp	72	72	72	72
2,100	†Hart Bell Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,700	Hask. & B. Car	42¾	43¾	42¼	43⅝
350	Holly Sugar	59	59¾	*58¼	59
400	Holly Sug. pf	100	100½	*99¾	100½
100	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼
3,400	††Joplin Ore Spelter (new)	52	52	48	51
300	Kath. Br'se pf	10	10	9¾	9¾
3,000	Lake T. Boat	13¼	14¼	13¼	13¾
1,000	†Lake T. Boat 1st pf	14	14¼	14	14¼
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs	64	64	63	64
100	M'lin Arms pf, v. t. ctfs	100	100	100	100
600	Marc. of Am.	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
1,000	†Maxim Muni	6¼	7	6¼	6¾
200	Mex. Pet. Rex	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
15,000	†Midv'le Steel	70	73½	70	72¾
100	†Mitchel Mot	60	60	60	60
1,000	†Nat Auto Cp	40¼	41¼	40½	41½
1,000	N. Y. C. rgts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	N. Y. Transit	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾
25,000	N.A.Pulp & P	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾
25	†Pa. Seab. St	60	60	60	60
1,000	†Pierce-Arrow	55¾	56	55½	55¾
2,500	†R. Ins.	35	36¼	35	35¾
1,500	†R. I., pf. (A)	88	88½	87½	88
5,000	†R. I., pf. (B)	68½	71	69½	70½
200	Seab. Steel & Mang.	31	31	31	31
250	A. O. Smith Cp	42¾	42½	*42	42½
250	A. O. Smith pf	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
3,600	†Smith Mo. T	5¾	6	5¾	6
300	†Spicer Mfg	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
110	Springfield Body Co	94	94	93	93
200	†Stand. Mot	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,800	†St. Jos. Lead	21	22	21	21¾
4,500	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs	....	39½	42	39¾
2,500	†Ter. Ha. Ir	24	24¼	24	23¼
420	†Todd Ship	81	82¾	81	82
200	†Tr...W. St. F	43	43	43	43
3,100	U. S. S'ship	7½	7¾	7½	7½
1,500	†United Motor	63½	63¾	63	63
10,000	†Un. Al. St	49¾	50½	49¾	50
1,000	United Zinc	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
375	†V.-Ph., w i	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	†Wright-Martin Aircraft	24¼	24½	23¾	23¾
1,400	†Wright-Martin Air. pf	75	80	75	76

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Atlantic Ref	875	875	875	+45
170	Illinois P. L	226	217	217	— 9
40	Ohio Oil Co	384	380	381	+ 2
100	Prairie P. L	343	340	343	+15
300	Standard Oil Co. (Cal.)	380	365	380	+15

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†A. Pet., Ltd. (a. prospect)	68	68	68	68
5,800	†Bar. O. & G.	4	4	3¾	3¾
800	†Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝
3,000	†Cos. O. & G.	13¾	14½	13¾	14
2,500	†Federal Oil	3½	4	3½	3¾
1,000	†Gen. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	†Houston Oil	19	19¾	19	19¾
1,600	†Inter. Pet	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
6,000	Met. Pet	9	11⅝	9	11⅝
5,000	†Midwest O.	48	48	45	45
1,700	†N. Y.-O. Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1
16,800	†Okla. Oil	11½	*11¼	10	11
3,500	†Okla. Oil pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	Okla. P. & R.	11	11¼	11	11¼
200	†Omar O. & G.	60	60	55	55
1,400	†Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅝
4,400	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,500	†Sinclair Oil	54¾	55½	54¾	55¼
3,600	†S. O. & Tr.	8¼	9¼	8¼	9
500	†United W. O.	1	1¼	1	1
12,000	†Utah Pet. Co., (a pro.)	62	62	59	60
10,400	Vacuum Gas &O., (A pr.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Victoria O.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
89,000	†West End O. & G.	56	65	56	65
300	†West End O. & G. pf	75	75	75	75
5,000	†Wyom'g Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met., (a pr.)	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,300	†Alaska M. C.	88	90	88	90
8,000	††Alaska-W.	56	60	56	60
30,000	†Am. Comm.	9¼	10	8½	8½
9,200	†Ariz. Chlor.	45	51	45	47
3,700	†Ariz. Copper	1¾	1¼	1⅝	1¼
1,000	††Atlanta	9	9	8½	8½
12,000	Big Jim	..	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	Big L. Cop.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½
9,100	†Bisbee Cop., (a prospect)	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
500	††Booth	10	10	10	10
8,000	Bos. & Mont.	79	83	79	82
5,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs	17½	18¾	17	17¾
2,800	Butte Detroit	98	1	98	98
800	Butte-N. Y.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
1,200	Cactus C. M., (prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,500	†Caledonia	54	57	52	55
1,500	†Cal.-Tr. G., (a prospect)	78	78	78	78
48,700	††C. & Jerome	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,800	Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Cashboy	6½	6½	6½	6½
10,000	C. de F. Cop.	44½	46	44½	45½
32,700	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,900	†Cons.-Home.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	Con. Nev.-U.	¾	¾	¾	¾
40,000	Cresson C. G.	7	7½	7	7½
5,000	Darwin L. & M.	..	..	..	..
2,800	Dund.-Ariz. C. (a proe.)	27	28	27	27
3,500	††Emma Cop.	2	2¼	2	2¼
2,800	First Nat. C.	4½	5	4½	5
2,700	†Gold'd Con.	55	55	54	54
1,000	††Gold'd M.	6	6	6	6
4,500	†G. Can.	14	14	13	13
25,000	Greenm. Min.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
3,500	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min.	90	90	85	90
250	Hecla Min.	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼
10,000	Howe Sound.	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
100,000	††Ind. Lead.	21	22	19	20
8,000	Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	‡Iron Blos	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
5,000	Jerome Verde, (a proe.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	††Jerome V. Ext., (a proe.)	2¼	2¾	2¾	2¼
3,700	†Jumbo Ext.	25	26	25	26
2,000	††Kewanaa	10	10	10	10
6,200	Lone P.M.C., (a proe.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,000	Louisiana Con	96	96	91	93
20,000	Magma Cop	59	65½	59	65¼
3,780	Marysv'le Gold Min. Co.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
7,000	Mason Valley	7	8	7	7¾
500	†McK.-Dar	63	63	60	63
22,000	Miami Cons., (a proe.)	58	60	51	57
900	†Mojave Tung	2¾	3	2¾	3
1,000	††Mon. Gold M	83	83	83	83
500	Monitor Silver	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
35,000	†Monster Chef	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,400	†Motor Lode	37	37	37	37½
18,000	††Newray M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	N. U. Bing'm	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	N. Y. & Hond.	..	..	..	..
700	Nipis'g Mines	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
8,000	†N. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,000	†Ohio Copper.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,800	†Ohio Copper pf	..	..	..	..
14,000	††Old Emma Leasing	53	53	50	52
2,600	††Oro	3	3	3	3
700	†P'lest J'nnie	77	77	77	77
5,000	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1¾	1¾
6,200	†Progress Min. & Milling	⅝	1	⅝	⅝
12,000	†Ray Herc. M.	4¾	5½	4¾	5¼
32,000	††Rex C. Min.	70	71	67	68
3,800	†Roch. Mines	68	70	68	70
700	Sacr. Val. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,200	†Santa R. Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,125	†Sect'n Thirty	14½	15	14	15
5,700	Silver King of Arizona	85	90	85	90
1,250	†Sil. King Cons. of Utah	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
3,700	††Silver Pick	23	24	22	24
1,800	St'd Silv.-L'd	1½	1½	1¾	1¾
17,800	†Stan. Cop.	44	46	44	45
2,400	†Sup. & Bos'n	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
18,400	†Superst'n M., (a prospect)	44	44	41	43
1,000	†Penn. rts	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
21,700	T. B. Gold pf	90	92	89	90
2,600	Ton. Exten	5	5½	5	5
600	Un. Eastern	4½	4½	4½	4½
7,500	†U. M. Co	55	60	55	60
3,000	††U. S. C. M	11	11	11	11
2,500	†Un. V. Ext	30½	40¼	30½	40
1,000	U. G. M. Co	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
1,250	Utah Con	75	75	72	74
2,300	†W. C. M. Co	36	37	36	37
450	†W. K. C. pf	2½	2½	2½	2¼
1,100	†White O. M	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
4,500	†Ver	..	..	..	..
800	(a prospect)	29	30	28	29
	††usc'n Con	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

$150,000	Cerro de Pasco Con. de.	123½	125	123¼	124¾
120,000	†Met. Pet. 6s	96¾	102	96¼	102
153,000	†Mex. Pet. Leasing 6s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
5,000	†Russ. Govt. 6s, w	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
110,000	‡Sinclair Con. 8s	101	102	101	101½
10,000	‡Sulsberger & Sons 8s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
200,000	‡U. K. Gt. B. & Ire. 5 yr. 5½s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼
200,000	‡U. K. Gt. B. & Ire. 3 yr. 5½s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Amer. Tob. ord.	19½	20¼	19¾	20¼
Can. Nat Gas	....	....	½	¾
Chevrolet Motor	175	179	175	179
Enger Motor Car	....	....	7¾	7¾
Emerson Motor	1	1¼	1	1¼
Fisher Body	37	39	37	39
Fisher Body Corp. pf	93	95	93	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf	104	106	104	106
General Motors	153	155	153	155
Grant Motor Car	8¼	9	8¼	9
Guantanamo Sugar	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Hutch. Sugar Plant	28	29	28	29
Imp Carbon Chaser	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Intercont. Rubber	15	16	15	15¾
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pugh Stores Corp	9	10	9¼	10
Poole Eng. & Mach	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	68	71	68	71
Spicer Mfg. pf	101½	102¼	101	102
Springfield B. Co	135	140	135	140
St. L. R. M. & Pac	30¼	31½	30½	31½
U. S. Light & Heat	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
United Profit Shar	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Wheeling & L. Erie	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY.

First Mtge. 6% 20-Yr. S-F Gold Bonds Issued under Indenture dated July 1, 1913, between HOCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned indenture and supplemental indenture dated January 28th, 1913, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 1st, 1917, out of the moneys in the sinking fund, to wit: 19, 20, 64, 90, 99, 100, 112, 150, 183, 185, and 210.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2d, 1917, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105% of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1917.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.

Dated N. Y. City, November 1, 1916.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY

General Mortgage 5% Bonds, due July 1st, 1926.

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company, dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3:00 P. M., November 20th, 1916, inclusive, tenders for the sale on January 2, 1917, of not more than $10,000 bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, November 15, 1916.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due October 1st, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at 12 o'clock noon on November 29, 1916. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR-FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive and proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.57. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, November 1st, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company was this day declared payable December 20, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 9, 1916. The transfer books of the company will close at twelve o'clock noon on December 9, 1916, and reopen December 21, 1916.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.

Dated, November 17, 1916.

Distribution from Reserve for Amortization.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the St. Joseph Lead Company, held on November 17, 1916, a distribution from the Reserve for Amortization of one dollar a share on the outstanding capital stock of the company was declared payable December 20, 1916, to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 9, 1916.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.

Dated, November 17, 1916.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
2 Rector Street, New York.

November 10, 1916.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the United States Express Company, notice is hereby given that a third and partial distribution of the assets of this Company, amounting to $8.00 per share, will be made November 29th, 1916, to the shareholders of record as of the 18th day of November, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, November 18th, and reopen December 1st, 1916.

R. H. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
10 East 102d Street.

New York, November 1st, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1916.

Transfer books will not close.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 52.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record December 16th, 1916. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 9, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the franchises, rights and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIFTH AVENUE & 26TH STREET COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the FIFTH AVENUE & 26TH STREET COMPANY not having been held on the day designated in the By-Laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special meeting, a meeting of the members of said Company for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said Company, No. 230 Fifth Avenue, Room No. 1,101, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, November 16, 1916.

RACHEL KAHN,
Stockholder of said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Board of Managers, Life Members, and Annual Members of the Association, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Association, the Annual Meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be held in the Trustees' Meeting Room, United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on November 22nd, 1916, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the coming year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A meeting of the Board of Managers for the election of officers and other routine business will be held immediately after the Annual Meeting.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF OLDWOOD & CO., INC.:

SIRS: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 18th day of December, 1916, at 1 o'clock P. M., a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 30-34 West 26th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1916.

Yours, &c., A. LOUIS GINSBURG, Sec.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Defore & Company, Inc., a corporation of New York, will be held on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1916, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. at 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

T. C. WYNNE,
J. H. McMAHON,
H. G. BLACK,
Directors of Defore & Company, Inc.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHIRTING FLANNEL.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00, o'clock A. M., December 1, 1916, for furnishing 500,000 yards Olive Drab Shirting Flannel. Further information upon application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between ISAAC SHTEIR and SAMUEL B. WINTRAUB, under the firm name of STANDARD GARMENT CO., at No. 228 Ashford Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and at No. 1,270 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. ISAAC SHTEIR on his own account.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1916.

COTTON BREAK SHARP ON TAKING OF PROFIT

New High Levels Reached, but Could Not Be Maintained Until the Close.

MAY OPTION HITS 21 CENTS

Quick Recovery After Drop of 40 Points, with Net Loss for the Day of from 7 to 11.

Although new high levels were reached in cotton yesterday, the gain was not maintained up to the close. In fact, the market encountered considerable selling and a sharp break occurred at one time through profit taking. The May option reached the new high water mark of 21 cents, and the rest of the list worked up about 20 to 25 points over Thursday's closing. One or two bull operators, however, thought it time to take down profits, and this brought about a break of about 40 points. There was a quick recovery before the close, however, and final prices were only 7 to 11 points net lower.

The demand for actual cotton continues to be the outstanding feature of the market. Even the bulls have been surprised by the manner in which all offerings in the South are being snapped up. A wire from Alabama yesterday said: "Demand continues at highest basis of the season, 20 cents being offered by buyers at many places without bringing out much cotton. Holders are indifferent. Last thousand bales shipped by us averaged in weight 450 pounds against 512 pounds last year." Atlanta, Ga., wired: "With spots cleaned up nearly all over the belt and prices 50 to 100 points above a tenderable basis on New York contracts, mill shippers do for the enormous quantities of cotton required to fill December, January, and later shipments?"

Returns to the National Ginners' Association were considered very bullish. They indicated a ginning of only 9,590,000 bales of cotton up to Nov. 14, or only 978,000 bales from Nov. 1 to Nov. 14. Liverpool was a heavy buyer in the local market yesterday and continued to take cotton out of the market up to the hour the English market closed. Liverpool stock of American cotton is now 449,000 bales, against 686,000 bales last year.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 530,968 bales, compared with 447,538 last year. The total for the season is 6,061,000 bales, compared with 5,257,000 bales last year.

Market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.60	20.60	20.10	20.24@20.26	20.35@20.37
Jan.	20.62	20.65	20.15	20.32@20.34	20.41@20.43
Feb.	20.62	20.65	20.25	20.32@20.34	20.50@20.58
Mar.	20.84	21.00	20.39	20.61@20.65	20.72@20.73
July	20.82	21.00	20.40	20.63@20.65	20.72@20.74

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 20 points decline; middling at 20.20c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were dull, unchanged to 25 points advance: New Orleans, 19.82c; Galveston, 20.25c; Savannah, 20½c; Memphis, 20c; Augusta, 20.06c; Houston, 20.25. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.97	20.01	19.50	19.68@19.69	19.77@19.78
Jan.	20.10	20.13	19.63	19.81@19.82	19.88@19.90
Mar.	20.34	20.40	19.93	20.08@20.09	20.18@20.28
May	20.60	20.63	20.18	20.29@20.31	20.38@20.40
July	20.60	20.71	20.36	20.41@20.43	20.49@20.50

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 17 points higher, at 12.08d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb	11.91	12.13	11.91	12.13	11.86
Mar.-Apr	12.02	12.24	12.02	12.23½	11.96½
May-June	12.10	12.32	12.10	12.32	12.06
July-Aug	12.10	12.32	12.11	12.32	12.06

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.62c; March, 20.78c; May, 12.96c; July, 12.95c. The market there was due to open today 15 to 17½ points down.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,960	5,582	400,182	226,312
New Orleans	7,867	6,567	428,556	298,889
Mobile	174	188	10,474	20,273
Savannah	5,670	5,516	179,840	202,053
Charleston	2,009	1,900	83,545	83,545
Wilmington	120	1,334	35,403	48,048
Norfolk	2,101	3,816	80,613	96,530

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,206	2,128	130,108	181,603
Memphis	5,475	6,179	240,415	257,786
St. Louis	1,921	17,224	20,481	13,273
Houston	9,065	12,421	270,372	192,631

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 15,000	16,199	8,753
New Orleans	6,000 to 8,000	6,509	3,635

Exports yesterday were 12,724 bales. Total thus far this season 2,117,974 bales. Total last season 1,672,399 bales.

$104,200,000 in Postal Banks.

Deposits in postal savings banks continue to show heavy gains. The increase for October was $4,700,000, or twice that for October, 1915. In the four months since July 1 the deposits have increased more than $17,000,000, almost as much as for the entire year ended June 30, 1916. On Oct. 31 there were 650,000 postal savings depositors who had $104,200,000 to their credit. Thirteen offices have now more than $1,000,000 each on deposit.

STATE REVENUE INCREASES.

Controller Reports Receipts of $28,557,906 for Last Four Months.

The report of the State Controller for four months of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1916, shows an increase in receipts, compared with the same period of last year, of $1,471,203, and an excess of receipts over expenditures of $8,369,280.

The chief increases in revenue were shown in the direct tax, $918,268; the inheritance tax, $1,290,789, and organization of corporations, $705,934. The receipts from the tax on stock transfers showed a decrease of $684,002, and the tax on mortgages a decrease of $428,998. The figures for the four months follow:

	1916.	1915.
Direct taxes	$963,779.40	$45,510.43
Excise	11,993,397.58	12,101,679.04
Corporations	6,665,555.12	5,959,920.98
Organization of corporations	274,819.70	185,480.19
Inheritance	4,661,439.76	3,361,650.57
Stock transfers	1,828,538.84	2,312,541.38
Secured debt	588,644.62	743,488.39
Mortgages	611,656.06	1,040,654.32
Motor vehicles	*236,203.63	305,358.00
Other revenue	985,572.98	1,050,420.40
Total	$28,577,907.69	$27,106,704.51

*Includes motorcycles.

Receipts and expenditures, by months, from the first of the year were:

1916.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
January	$4,178,317.22	$3,575,005.74
February	7,875,433.61	6,347,992.73
March	4,479,886.24	3,662,173.43
April	12,880,579.72	10,631,647.32
May	9,221,548.31	10,915,436.90
June	4,930,636.30	7,357,027.37
July	1,271,015.33	2,843,226.80
August	4,388,285.36	2,963,778.79
September	4,844,128.19	3,418,405.30
October	18,074,478.81	10,983,216.02

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.00	Mexican	.02
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.20	Overman	.03
Confidence	.15	Potosi	.03
Con. Virginia	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.26
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.54
Hale & Norcross	.21	Utah	.06
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.54
Justice	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.52½	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.95	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.07	Florence	.24
Midway	.05	G'field Consol.	.53
Mispah Exten.	.18	G'field Merger	.05
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Great Bend	.08
Montana	.21	Jumbo Exten.	.26
North Star	.15	Kewanas	.09
Rescue	.28	Red Lion	.13
Tonopah Exten.	4.97½	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Nevada	5.95	Spearhead	.05
West End	.72	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.27½
Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.07	Packard	.48
Kendall	.02	Rochester	.67
Comb. Fraction	.05	White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8½	10	Granite	65	66
Elkton	11¾	12	Isabella	22¾	23
El Paso	40	50	McKinney	28	32
Cresson	.707	712	Portland	.194	195
Findlay	4½		U. G. M.	18	20
Gold Dol.	2	3	Vindicator	.190	195
Gold Sov.	4	6½			

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,864 packages. A higher and excited market for all grades of table butter, both fresh and held. Prices advanced fully 2c a pound, and the limited quantity of stock available was picked up quickly at the higher rates. The medium qualities are sharing in the improvement and there is a very strong feeling throughout. Renovated advanced 1½c, and ladles and packing stock have moved up about the same. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score) 41c; firsts, (88 to 91 scores) 38½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¼@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 36½@38½c; thirds, 34½@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@34c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; seconds, 34@34½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 40c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 32½@37c; seconds, 34½@35c; firsts, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33½@34c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33c; current make, firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 32@32½c; lower grades, 31@31½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 31@31½c; lower grades, 29½@30½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,971 cases. Arrivals continue light. The proportion of high quality fresh gathered is small and the market continues in sellers' favor. There is a fairly liberal offering of the medium and ordinary qualities of fresh gathered for which trade is slack at very irregular prices, these coming in competition with storage goods. There is further large speculative trading in refrigerator eggs, and the market is higher and excited. Nearby white eggs in comparatively light supply; very few are of uniformly new-laid quality, most of the offerings being more or less mixed with small eggs. Nearby mixed are in large offerings is light and values extremely irregular; really fancy goods are so scarce that values are largely nominal. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 50@55c; fancy, 48@50c; 45c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 36@38c; thirds and poorer, 32@35c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 36½@37c; firsts, 35¾@36c; seconds, 34½@35¼c; lower grades, 29@34c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@72c; ordinary to good, 42@64c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@65c. Nearby bullets brown, whites, 45@55c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@55c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46@57c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@48c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Forecast:

Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Overcast Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds.

Ark., N. Dak., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, and Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. Sat.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish and lower, closing near the bottom, with net losses of 1¼@2¾c. There was heavy pressure in the December position, and it was the general impression that the trade at large was nervous over efforts to facilitate deliveries. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.17½; No. 2 hard, $2.00½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.10; No. 2 Northern, Manitoba, $2.06½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.85	1.82¾	1.82¾	1.85¾	1.04¾	
May	1.60½	1.58½	1.58¾	1.91½	1.06¾	
July	1.59¾	1.57¾	1.58	1.59¼		

CORN.

The corn market declined from an early advance and closed weak, with net losses of 1¼c to 1½c. The Argentine crop news was again very bullish, but prices there were lower, and longs sold quite freely in sympathy with wheat. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.14¾, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	95¾	94¼	94¼	95¾	63¾	
May	97¾	96¼	96¼	97¼	66¼	
July	97¾	96¼	96¼	97¼		

OATS.

The oats market was firm early, but later eased off with wheat and corn, despite export sales of about 1¼ million bushels, and closed ¾@¾c net lower. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 62½@63c; No. 3 white, 60@61½c; No. 3 white, 62@62½c; No. 4 white, 61¼@62c; fancy clipped white, 66½@68c; ordinary clipped white, 64½@66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Dec.	58¼	57¾	57¾	57¾	39¼	
May	62¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	41¾	

PROVISIONS.

Prices in the provision market were firm during the first part of the day, with scattered buying prompted by an advance in the price of live hogs and on further reports of an export demand from the Belgian Relief Commission. The decline in grain, however, caused some active selling and prices eased off late and closed only about steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000, estimated for Saturday 21,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 8,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Jan.	16.40	16.15	16.17	16.32	9.20	
May	16.40	16.17	16.20	16.32	9.40	
Ribs—						
Jan.	14.60	14.45	14.45	14.45	9.20	
May	14.72	14.57	14.60	14.57	9.40	
Pork—						
Jan.	27.60	27.27	27.35	27.35	16.87	
May	27.42	27.17	27.25	27.25	16.85	

COFFEE.

The coffee market was comparatively quiet yesterday and after opening at an advance of 2 to 8 points showed little further change in prices. Scattered realizing appeared to be absorbed by a little investment buying, while trade interests were not active either way, and the close was 4 to 7 points net higher. Sales were reported of 22,500 bags. Spot coal market was unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
November				8.00@8.11	8.05
December	8.15	8.10	8.12@8.18	8.08	8.06
January			8.25@8.27	8.21	8.21
February			8.35@8.37	8.28	8.28
March	8.36	8.33	8.36@8.40	8.34	8.34
April	8.43	8.43	8.46@8.46	8.39	8.39
May	8.48	8.45	8.50@8.51	8.45	8.45
June			8.55@8.57	8.51	8.51
July	8.60	8.56	8.60@8.62	8.55	8.55
August			8.65@8.67	8.59	8.59
September			8.70@8.72	8.65	8.65
October	8.75	8.75	8.72@8.74	8.65	8.65

SUGAR.

The dullness in spot sugar caused short selling and trade liquidation in the market for sugar futures, and after opening at a decline of 6 to 7 points prices eased off further, the close being about at the low point of the day, with net declines of 2 to 11 points. Total sales were 12,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
November	5.40	5.38	5.35@5.40	5.37	
December	5.07	5.02	5.01@5.02	5.08	
January	4.50	4.46	4.45@4.47	4.53	
February	4.23	4.19	4.19@4.20	4.28	
March	4.20	4.15	4.13@4.14	4.24	
April			4.17@4.18	4.27	
May	4.28	4.24	4.21@4.23	4.32	
June			4.25@4.27	4.36	
July			4.29@4.31	4.40	
August			4.33@4.35	4.44	
September			4.37@4.40	4.48	
October			4.41@4.43	4.52	

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.50 for fine granulated and trading was very quiet, with only light withdrawals on old contract. Raw sugar was quiet but steady with no new business reported. Refiners appeared to be out of the market for over the week and at least, and offerings of Cuba at 5¼c, cost and freight, were not taken. The dullness in refined sugar was responsible for the lack of buying interest in raw sugar. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.40c; molasses, 5.53c, and cost and freight, 5¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market were only moderately active, total sales amounting to 23,900 barrels, while price changes were narrow, closing 1 point lower to 3 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Spot			12.50@	12.50	
November			12.75@12.80	12.55	
December	12.66	12.63	12.65@12.67	12.64	
January	12.71	12.63	12.64@12.66	12.64	
February			12.64@12.70	12.64	
March	12.85	12.68	12.69@12.70	12.70	
April	12.78	12.73	12.73@12.74	12.70	
May	12.87	12.74	12.75@12.76	12.73	
June			12.77@12.85	13.75	

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Banking Firm of Andrews & Co. Buys Twelve-Story Pine Street Building Held at $1,000,000—Referee Appointed to Sell American Tract Society Building.

An important deal in the financial section of lower New York furnished the active feature in the realty market yesterday. The property sold was the twelve-story building at 27 and 29 Pine Street, built several years ago by the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who occupied the lower floors until their removal to their present building at William and Pine Streets.

The building covers a plot 50 by 94.8, and has been purchased by the banking firm of Andrews & Co. of this city and Chicago. They will occupy the ground floor and basement, which are thoroughly equipped for banking facilities, including burglar proof vaults. The property was sold by the 27 Pine Street Company, C. C. Marshall, President, who acquired it from the Kuhn, Loeb firm a few years ago. The banking firm then placed a value upon it of $1,827,400, of which $827,000 represented land value. The present sellers, it was said by the brokers, were understood to have held the property at $1,000,000. Last year the assessed value was $675,000, of which $455,000 was on the land.

The property abuts the Assay Office and the Gallatin National Bank on Wall Street, and is separated by the building of the Lancashire Insurance Company from the Sub-Treasury Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company acted as brokers in the transaction. Within twenty-four hours after the purchase the new owners received an offer of a substantial profit, but declined to sell. Negotiations are pending for leasing several floors to other banking interests.

Plaintiffs Buy Evans Realty at Foreclosure.

The chief feature in the auction room yesterday was the sale of the twelve-story loft structure at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, which was purchased last February by William T. Evans, head of the firm of Mills & Gibb, now in receivers' hands.

The property, covering a plot 115.10 by 83.8, was sold by Joseph P. Day in a foreclosure action by Robert L. Morrell and others to satisfy a second mortgage with taxes of over $780,000. There is a first mortgage of $600,000. The property was bought in by the plaintiffs for $782,000.

Buys $90,000 Dwelling.

E. W. Harris of the law firm of Harris & Tracy, purchased from Irving Raymond, President of the A. A. Vantine Company, his residence, 13 East Sixty-third Street. The property, which was held at $90,000, consists of a four-story and basement modern dwelling, on a lot 20.6 by 100.5. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Heller & Sussman in conjunction with Alexander Selkin, sold for the Absar Realty Company the five-story apartment house facing the West Farms Road and running through to Bryant Avenue, on a plot 157 by 117, irregular, to M. Kendal. In part payment the Absar Realty Company took the block front on the north side of 174th Street, running through from Anthony to Carter Avenues. The Absar Realty Company will improve the plot with two five-story apartments.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold for cash to an investor 919 and 923 Kelly Street, two five-story apartments in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, each on lot 45 by 101. M. I. Strunsky was the broker in the transaction.

To Sell American Tract Society Building.

Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Francis A. Stanton as referee to sell the property situated on the southeast corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets, in a suit brought by the New York Life Insurance Company against the American Tract Society and others to foreclose a mortgage for $1,250,000 made August 1, 1895.

The total amount due, including cost and disbursements, amounts to $1,402,975. The property fronts 100.6 feet on Nassau Street and 94.8 feet on Spruce Street. George W. Hubbell is the attorney for the plaintiff.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 1,113 Fifty-first Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues to Joseph A. Hamilton, a two-story and cellar semi-detached brick dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

The McMurray-Klinck Realty Company sold the three-story brick business and apartment building located on the east side of Flatbush Avenue 42 feet north of Clarendon Road in the course of construction on a plot 22 feet frontage on Flatbush Avenue and a depth of 100 feet for the L. & A. S. Building Corporation to a client for occupancy.

Fred A. Seaver & Co. sold to an investor for the Peerless Land Company, 481 Hancock Street, a three-story and basement dwelling.

On a site for three-story detached dwellings, Roth & Morgan, Inc., purchased through Horace S. Ely & Co., thirty lots on the north and south sides of Seventy-seventh Street, west of Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. This completes the sale of all the lots on Seventy-seventh Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues.

Long Island.

William B. Codling sold to John Shields a tract of ten acres of land adjoining the L. I. R. R. at Kings Park. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Westchester County.

O. F. Forsberg has purchased from John G. Hass his residence on Edgecliffe Terrace, Park Hill. The house, which is a replica of a Swiss chalet, was built several years ago by the American Real Estate Company. George Howe negotiated the sale.

J. B. Thill sold for Arthur Stewart his residence and three acres of ground on Cooper Road, Scarsdale, to George H. Mayo of the United States Rubber Company.

New Jersey.

Walter C. Parker, ex-Mayor of Bradley Beach, New Jersey, has leased, through John D. Miner, with option of purchase, the Russell T. Elwell farm at Sea Girt, New Jersey.

Recent Buyers.

Gertrude T. Fay is the buyer of the private dwelling, 229 West 128th Street.

Bert L. Haskins is the buyer of 64 and 66 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Jose M. Ferrer is the buyer of the dwelling 10 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Benjamin Levy is the buyer of 801 Freeman Street.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Duross Company has placed the following loans: $18,000 at 5 per cent. on a taxpayer, southwest corner 105th Street and Webster Avenue, for Christina Young; $25,000 at 6 per cent. on a residence at 50 Pocantico Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.; $8,500 at 5 per cent. five years on the three-story residence, 213 East Sixty-second Street, and $17,000 at 5 per cent. five years on the five-story flat, 182 West Fifteenth Street.

J. M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $20,000 for five years at 5 per cent. on premises 226 West Fourth Street; a five-story apartment house on lot 26.6 by 101.5, for Benjamin J. Falk.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Nathan Ottinger the store at 33 Columbus Avenue to George W. Newcombe.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased for Excelsior Estates Company, S. H. Stone, President, the basement and store floors of 131-137 Centre Street, northwest corner of White Street, 90 by 60, to the Troy Machinery Company for a period of ten years at a gross rental of about $75,000.

Heil & Stern have leased in building, 508 Broadway, the store and basement to Weiss & Goldstein; also 547 Broadway, the store and basement, to Schellenberg & Hews.

M. and L. Hess, Inc., have leased for Charles and Fred Hirschhorn the entire second floor in the McConnell Building at 13-21 East Twenty-second Street, containing about 15,000 square feet for a term of years, to Glendenning McLeish & Co., Ltd., a corporation of Great Britain, having its principal office at Belfast, Ireland, with a New York office at 8 and 10 White Street, where they have been for the last twenty years. This is the second large British linen and handkerchief concern that has established headquarters in this section within the last few days, the other being Henry Matler & Co., Ltd., who leased the store, basement, and second floor in the building at 45 and 47 East Twentieth Street, through the same brokers.

Ruland & Whiting Company leased, for Michael Hallanan, the store and basement at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Barrow Street, to the Fowler Manufacturing Company, for a period of five years.

Realty Notes.

The annual dinner of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce will be held at Delmonico's on the evening of Dec. 14. The dinner committee is under the Chairmanship of Collin Armstrong.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

4th Av, 470, s w corner of 32d St, 115.10x83.8, twelve-story loft building; R. L. Morrell et al. against W. T. Evans et al.; D. F. Ph

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There has been a general moderation in the cold weather in the East and South and in the Northwest, and there are no indications at this time of any general change to colder weather in the United States, although there were frosts Friday morning in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except the Florida peninsula.

Light snow flurries have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes, New York, and New England, and the weather has become unsettled on the North Pacific Coast, toward which region a storm is moving in from the Pacific Ocean.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Saturday and Sunday in all sections east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming west, overcast weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate west, fair; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, variable, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Overcast Saturday, Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Partly overcast Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Overcast Saturday, probably preceded by snow flurries in Maine; Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....35	34	4 P. M.....44	46
9 A. M.....33	34	6 P. M.....40	43
9 A. M.....37	37	9 P. M.....37	39
12 M. 43	41	11 P. M.....35	39

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum, 34; at 8 A. M. 32 degrees at 2:06 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—531 W. 155 St.; Y. M. C. A.....Slight
12:20—136 3 Av.; Star Moving Picture Co. .....Slight
1:30—2,044 7 Av.; Morris Moskowitz...Slight
3:25—332 Monroe St.; Isaac Grossberg..Slight
6:20—303 W. 145 St.; Dan Stieb.....Slight
7:50—West Bway & Murray St.; sub-way excavation .....Slight
9:05—71 E. 116 St.; Singer Sewing Machine Co. .....Slight
11:10—250 Eldridge St.; Pasquale Ballontoni .....Slight
11:10—1,129 Fox St.; Fred Levine.....Slight
P. M.
1:25—414 E. 42 St.; Sarah Fitzsimmons...$25
1:40—134 E. 64; O. P. Metcalf.....None
3:05—549 Sackman St.; Morris Gordon...Slight
6:00—154 St. & McComb's Pl.; Morton Contracting Co. .....Slight
6:00—801 E. 94 St.; John Kapp.....Slight
6:40—1,715 Madison Av.; Joseph Friedman .....Not given
7:00—126-128 Coanon St.; Sam Landsmen $50
7:00—665 Dawson St.; William Ford.....$10
8:00—3 W. 118 St.; Jacob Stern.....Slight
8:00—415 W. 46 St.; Marco Schwartz...Slight
8:10—25 Beaver St.; not given.....Slight
7:50—508-510 Cherry Ct.; Kaufman & Bowers .....Not given
11:00—209 Madison Av.; Jake Lenor...Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A board to consist of Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, Col. De C. A. Summerall, F. A.; Maj. L. M. Fuller, retired, and Mr. R. G. Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C., is appointed to meet in this city to investigate and report upon the feasibility, desirability, and practicability of the Government manufacturing arms, ammunition and equipment.

Resignation of 1st Lt. R. D. Dumont, 23d Inf., New York N. G., accepted.

Capt. E. B. Gregory, 27 Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps, effective Dec. 5, Vice Capt. J. L. De Witt, Q. M. C., relieved. Capt. De Witt is relieved from duty in Militia Bureau and assigned to 20th Inf.

1st Lts. C. W. Howard, F. A., and J. T. McNarney, 21st Inf., are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Resignation of Capt. W. S. Collins, 7th Inf., New York N. G., accepted.

1st Lt. F. G. Dillman, C. A. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Orders of Oct. 11 relating to 1st Lt. I. T. Wyche, Inf., revoked.

Orders of Oct. 13 relating to following 1st Lts. are revoked: Inf., C. W. Russell, M. F. Harmon, Jr., D. J. Johnson, and H. C. Davidson; Cav., W. A. Robertson and M. K. Kirby.

Capt. W. E. Gunster, 15th Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C., vice Capt. T. S. Moorman, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps.

Capt. T. S. Moorman, Q. M. C., will proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., as a witness before a general court-martial there, then to his station.

2d Lt. M. R. Baer, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed with rank from Oct. 24, to San Francisco and sail about Jan. 5 for Manila for duty in Philippine Dept.

Leave: Capt. W. R. Nichols, C. A. C., two months.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, Commander Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. S. Knapp, General Board, to Commander Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. A. K. Atkins, Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, to hero and wait orders.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. A. Crutchfield, the Raleigh, to the Montana; G. C. Hitchcock, the Neptune to the Montana, and S. B. Robinson, the Oregon to the Montana.

Ens. J. M. Bock, the Kansas to the Montana; A. G. Hatch, the Pittsburgh to the Montana; B. H. Page, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., to the Montana; R. H. Grayson, the New York to the Montana; M. C. Miller, the Nebraska to the Montana; F. G. Percival, the Sacramento to the Montana, and D. D. Dupre, to the Montana.

P. A. Surgeons F. E. Porter, the San Francisco, to Washington, D. C., and wait orders, and G. C. Rhoades, Norfolk Navy Hospital, to the San Francisco.

Chief Gunners H. Kossler to the Vermont and E. T. Austin to the New Hampshire.

Marine Corps.

Capts. C. H. Lyman, from headquarters to Division Marine Office, 5th Div., Atlantic Fleet and Aid on Staff of Div. Commander; D. W. Sibley, the Wyoming, to Div. Marine Office, 7th Div., Atlantic Fleet, and Aid on Staff of Div. Commander, and H. H. Kipp, the Arkansas, to New York Barracks.

1st Lts. M. R. Thacher, the New York, to Port Royal Barracks; R. E. Messersmith, the Pennsylvania, to Norfolk Barracks; R. Schmidt, the Oklahoma, to New York Barracks, and H. W. Stone, Artillery Battalion, Santo Domingo, to resume duties at Annapolis, Md., Barracks.

2d Lts. A. de Carre, 1st Brig., Haiti, and Philadelphia Barracks, to the New York; H. L. Larson, 5th Reg. Santo Domingo and San Diego Barracks, to the Pennsylvania; S. L. Howard, 1st Brigade, Haiti and Philadelphia Barracks, to the Wyoming; E. T. Lloyd, 4th Regt. Santo Domingo, to the Oklahoma.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—At Lynnhaven Roads: Arizona, Connecticut, Oklahoma and the Pennsylvania; Columbia and D-1 at New London, and the Sacramento at San Juan, P. R.

Sailed — Eagle, Guantanamo for Port de Paix; Machias, Pilot Town for Guantanamo, and the Wyoming, Lynnhaven Roads for Southern Drill Grounds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for statistician, Grade 5. The subjects and weights are: Duties, 5; mathematics, 2; experience, 3. The duties are to tabulate figures in financial reports and to perform statistical work requiring a knowledge of approved statistical methods and formulas and the exercise of independent judgment. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing day for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for Italian cutwork and bobbin lacemaker, for women only, to fill a vacancy at $600 to $720 a year in the Indian Service at the Cherokee School, North Carolina. The appointee will be required to teach Indian women and children Italian cutwork and bobbin or pillow lacemaking, as it is proposed to make the Cherokee School a centre of Italian cutwork and pillow lacemaking. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on samples, physical ability, and training and experience. Applicants must be proficient in making Italian cutwork, as well as bobbin or pillow lace. They must have reached their twentieth, but not their fiftieth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 18—Patrol. A. H. Flohr, 13 to 17; J. Kraemer, 17 to 13, to Bridge duty.

Temporary Assignments—Mounted Lieut. G. S. Wood, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, to C. O. Squad, in charge Div. of Transport., Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 6 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 20. Sergts. W. F. Shea, 18, to Train. School, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 19; J. E. Hawthorne, 43, to Signal Monitor duty, 90 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 18. Patrol. F. Harmse, 63, and B. P. Wilder, 145, to 4 I. D., duty in raided premises, 90 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 18.

To Train. School from commands indicated, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20, (to report at 68th Street Precinct Station House): J. Driscoll, 17; T. F. Lillis, 31; M. J. Nilon, 43; J. D. Brennan, 278; J. B. Coleman, Bur. Tel.; O. D. Steinway, 17; S. T. Cunningham, 42; C. W. Carbery, 74; J. P. Fitzgerald, 163; T. Duffy, Bur. Tel. Leaves of absence, with full pay: Mounted Lieut. J. A. Park, C. O. Squad, in charge of the Div. of Transport., 6 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Sergt. J. J. Dennin, 60, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 18; Patrol. H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. S. Rabau, 157, 8:25 A. M., Sept. 13, to 12 midnight, Sept. 18.

Fire Department.

John C. Herbert has been appointed as an Inspector of Fire Prevention in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, factory inspection work, for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,140 a year, to take effect 9 A. M., Nov. 21.

The following will report to Firem. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the Central Opera House, at 10 A. M., Monday, Nov. 20, and will be assigned to duty on Tuesday, Nov. 21: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D' Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; W. Holland, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. G. Stein, Eng. 94; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Erpenzinger, Eng. 257; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 254; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Wooley, (2d Sec.) Eng. 287; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 26; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 90; W. E. Bruer, H. & L. 112; C. Charous, H. & L. 117; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. J. Dolan, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leave: Chief of the Bath. D. McKernan, 9 Batt., 12 hours, 10 A. M., Nov. 18. Firm. 1st gr. T. F. Nolan, H. & L. 109, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 18. Firem. 1st gr. W. Isenberg, H. & L. 146, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 21. Firem. 1st gr. P. Reilly, Hose 9, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 18. Firem. 1st gr. D. A. Donovan, Eng. 156, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 18.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HEARING TO CONFIRM SALE OF PROPERTIES
OF MILLS AND GIBB WILL BE HELD AT
COURTROOM NO. 1, U. S. DISTRICT
COURT, WOOLWORTH BUILDING,
NEW YORK CITY, ON NOVEMBER 24, 1916, AT 10:30 A. M.,
PURSUANT TO TERMS OF
FOLLOWING ORDER.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.—13,282.

A decree having been made by this Court, dated October 6, 1916, directing the Receivers to offer for sale on November 15, 1916, the properties of Mills & Gibb, referred to therein, and bids having been received pursuant thereto, and the Receivers, Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, having this day filed with this Court a report upon the bids so received and the proceedings in connection therewith, dated November 16, 1916, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed:

I. The hearing set for November 17, 1916, by Paragraph XII. of the decree of October 6th, 1916, to consider the acceptance or rejection of said bids, is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1916, to be held on that date at Court Room No. 1, of this Court, in the Woolworth Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

II. A copy of the said report of the Receivers (omitting the exhibits attached thereto and filed therewith) and a copy of this order, shall be mailed, postage prepaid, on or before November 17, 1916, by or under the direction of the Receivers to the defendant and all of its creditors, debenture holders, and stockholders appearing upon its books as such, and addressed to them at their addresses appearing upon the books of the defendant company. A copy of this order shall likewise be published in The New York Times and Daily Trade Record, newspapers of general circulation published in the City, County, and State of New York, once on or before November 21, 1916. At said hearing to be held on November 24th, 1916, and after hearing all parties concerned or interested, the Court will consider the report of sale made by the Receivers and will make such decrees accepting or rejecting bids, ordering the sale of said properties, or otherwise providing for the sale of the assets described in the decree of October 6, 1916, as to the Court may seem proper and equitable, and will make any such further orders or decrees in respect to the estate of the defendant or the administration of its affairs or the disposition of its assets as to the Court may seem proper and equitable. Service of this order and the report of the said Receivers dated November 16, 1916, in the manner herein ordered, shall constitute due, timely, sufficient, and complete service of notice to the defendant and all of its creditors, debenture holders, stockholders, and other parties in interest, and all other requirements as to the service of notice of the decree of October 6th, 1916, and of the sale thereunder, excepting with respect to the publication of the advertisement of sale directed in said decree of October 6th, 1916, are hereby dispensed with.

III. On the said hearing to be held as aforesaid let all qualified parties and persons aforesaid show cause why the sale of said properties as aforesaid should not be confirmed, and why the Court should not make such decree or order in the premises as to it may seem proper and equitable, and why all of the provisions of this order should not be confirmed.

Dated November 16, 1916.
JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

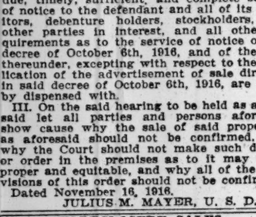
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ALBERT FRANCIS HAGAR, as successor trustee under the deeds of CATHERINE ANN HODGES, deceased, Plaintiff, against JULIUS KAZEMIER, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, aforesaid commonly known and designated as No. 12 Monroe Street and Bounded and Described as follows, viz:—BEGINNING at a point in the Southerly side of Monroe Street and distant about One hundred and seventy-five feet and eleven inches (175 ft. 11 in.) from the Southeasterly corner of Monroe Street and Catharine Street and running thence Southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet ten inches (61 ft. 10¼ in.); thence Easterly and parallel with the Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence Northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet and one and one-half inches (61 ft. 1½ in.) to the said Southerly side of Monroe Street and thence Westerly along the said Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet and two inches (25 ft. 2 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several directions and dimensions more or less.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.
EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.
GEORGE W. STUDY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
66 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Monroe Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,531.68 with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1916, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.84 with interest from November 8th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $501.82 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.
EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 13, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be a conference on the junior high school at the general meeting of the High School Teachers' Association this morning at 10:30 in the Washington Irving High School. Dr. George Wheeler of Philadelphia will deliver an address on the pedagogical phase of the junior high school, and Associate City Superintendent Edward B. Shallow will speak on the administrative phase. The following discussion will be opened by Principal Denbigh of the Morris High School and S. McKee Smith, Chairman of the Committee of the Teachers' Council in the Junior High School.

President Sidney E. Mezes of the City College will speak on "The City and Its Colleges" in Cooper Union at 8 P. M. today.

A leave of absence without pay for three months has been granted to Herman E. Strangfeld, a clerk in the Supplies Bureau of the Board of Education, for restoration of health.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,981.10, proceeds from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

GUSTHAL, BETTY, (March 19) net estate, $160,071. Max Hischhorn, nephew, and Blanka Lehmann, niece, received $68,535 each; Hermann Cohn, not related, $15,000; Johanna Hirschhorn, sister, $5,000, and Mrs. Helene Mayhaum, not related, $3,000. Assets: 344 E. 110th St., appraised at $8,500; 75 E. 115th St., appraised at $14,000; northeast corner of Rider Av. and 138th St., the Bronx, appraised at $11,000; equity $7,575 in plot on north side of Dean St., near Schenectady Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $10,100, vacant lots known as Silver Lake Park, near White Plains, $5,040; mortgages, $99,353; stocks and bonds, $10,750; cash in possession of attorney, $6,024; claims due, $4,907. The decedent had other assets, consisting of cash and stocks in banks in Germany. None of these assets has come into the possession of the executor. It is indicated in the report that the assets in Germany will probably be administered by an executor appointed by the German courts.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room brick house, fireproof garage. $7,000. Builders, 238th and Sedgwick Av.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station, 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and all other modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6026 Murray Hill. 80 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; 1242 Gin Lane, Bayshore; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, box 135 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE (KRAFTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD), and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Wright, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

A cheap farm in beautiful Saddle River Valley; 30 acres, good house; farmer's cottage; barn, fruit, ice house, henneries, new lake; long frontage State road; offered at foreclosure price; photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence, 200 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Out of Town.

Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reasons for selling. C., Room 807, 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

"PHOTOGRAPHERS."
A wonderful loft for your purpose.
Permanent north light; rent right.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Ready for occupancement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

$75 and $90 Stores.—The best location, dry goods, cloaks and suits, or any business; steam heat, electric light; near elevated and subway. 733-737 Tremont Av. See Janitor.

Rear part of store; space 24x26 feet; separate entrance; all conveniences. Max Schaumer, 38 Union Square East.

Store, northwest corner of 85th St. and Columbus Av. Telephone 4774 Schuyler.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

8-ROOM detached private house; electric light; hardwood floors; garage; 961 Mt. Hope Place, between 176th St. and 177th Sts., near Grand Concourse and Boulevard; reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

157th, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment; part, entire; elevator, electricity, telephone; references.

84TH, 125 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, comprising entire third floor. For terms, &c., apply to janitor.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 90 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment, in modern house. Hoadley.

90TH ST., 67 WEST, (Riverside 886.)—Sublet bachelor apartment, private house floor; unusual; private entrance; well furnished; Winter or longer.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two-room apartment with kitchen; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 43.

137TH ST., 611 WEST, Apt. 54.—Housekeeping suite of three or four rooms; newly and completely furnished; linen; silver.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished, R. De Fluss, 324 5th Av. Phone 6981 Madison.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

RIVERSIDE, 420, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment; nine rooms, three baths; twelfth floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room, and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $330 month; Winter lease or longer; immediate possession. Private phone, 672 Morningside.

Unfurnished—East side.

1, 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE.
414-416 MADISON AV., at 48th St.
RENTS, $720-$1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

Corner apartment, 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath. Phone Murray Hill 3800, Extension 128.

Unfurnished—West Side.

176TH ST., WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartment; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST, (Southwest Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 228 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Inquire superintendent.

180TH, 719 WEST.—4 large, light rooms; elevator apartment; modern improvements; $38.

GREENWICH ST., 786.—7 sunny, homelike rooms, bath, range; rent reasonable; owner.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THREE YEARS' LEASE, Riverside, near 100th; five light rooms; river view; also maid's room; $1,300. H 80 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Brooklyn.

11TH AV., 4,614, Brooklyn.—To let, upper floor 2-family house, 6 rooms and bath; with owner; 16 minutes from Municipal Building. 4896 J. Sunset.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants four or six room furnished apartment, for three months, beginning January 1st. Broadway district, between 72d and 100th Sts.; two large, light bedrooms essential, at $125 to $150 a month. Box 134, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton R. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

Wanted furnished apartment, about 7 rooms, as soon as possible, until about Feb. 1 or 15th; a desirable section of Manhattan. J 183 Times.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; telephone; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 118 EAST. — Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Small, nicely furnished room to rent; bath adjacent; gentlemen only.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Scrupulously clean large room; heat; bath; quiet, refined house.

West Side.

117H, 124 WEST.—Small front room to let; reasonable rent; quiet house.

23D, 455 WEST.—Private house, floor of three decorated rooms; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Nice rooms, bath; gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone. Stebbins.

51ST ST., 349 WEST.—Large sunny room with alcove; all conveniences.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station, 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and all other modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

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Out of Town.

Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reasons for selling. C., Room 807, 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (123d.)—Exceptional room in refined home; elevator, &c.; references. Apt. 41.

BROADWAY, 4,260, (181st.)—Exceptional room; private; modern; gentleman. St. Nicholas 9175. Apt. 1.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410. — Elegantly furnished front and back parlor for refined party; references; no other roomers. Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 555, Near 96th St. —Pleasant room, adjoining bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $75 a month, 12th floor; private family; single room, $35 a month; private bath; gentlemen. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596. (Apt. 1.)—Exceptional bachelor's suite; rooms, front, facing Hudson; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; bus and subway; 135th; Apt. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 44.

ST. FRANCIN HOUSE.
350 West 20th Street.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WAVERLY PLACE, 102. — Exceptionally clean, light rooms; elevator apartment; $3-$5. Brown.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

SWEDISH GENTLEMAN desires comfortable room with superior congenial family; particulars. M 226 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; electricity; references; steam heat.

25TH ST., 52 EAST.—Board and room in Southern family; moderate; references; table guests.

58TH ST., 156 EAST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS; WHOLESOME MEALS.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

72D, 267 WEST.—Attractive, sunny second-story room; private bath; abundant table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

70TH ST., 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly decorated room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; electricity, steam.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Front hallroom, with board; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. Phone 6613 Lenox.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable home for business people, parlor dining; references; moderate.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large front room; two flights; references exchanged. Riverside 1887.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—" A good place to live "; all new, high-type furnished rooms; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, sunny, second-story front room; board; electricity; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—In Jewish family; large, small rooms; excellent table; private bath.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; southern exposure; electricity; home cooking.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium room; references. Schuyler 4505.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern impro

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 8. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Baptist Young People's Union, 7 P. M. Monday at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Thursday at 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study. Class led by the pastor. Topic, "Prophecy of Daniel." EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Clay in the Potter's Hands." 8—General Funston's Rule against Baptists.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton } Ministers

Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches. 11—"The World's Hope in the Church's Triumph." 8—"A Great Stone Rolled Away."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st. St. Subject: "The Man at the Fork of the Roads." Last Sunday 136 men present. This Sunday we want 200. 11 A. M.—"Something to Talk About." 8 P. M.—"Why Give Up the Fight?" Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D. 10 A. M.—SIDNEY L. GULICK, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A CONFESSION OF FAITH." 4 P. M.—"ALL GROWTH FROM WITHIN," Series—"LAWS OF GROWTH."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. 11 A. M.—"THE NEW THEOLOGIANS DENY THE FULL INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE, AND BY SO DOING TAKE AWAY THE CHRIST OF THE BIBLE." (Sixth in series on "THE TREASON OF MODERN THEOLOGY.") 8 P. M.—"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST THE BLESSED HOPE OF THE CHURCH. IS IT POSSIBLE WE MAY MEET THE CHRISTIAN DEAD ANY MOMENT AND RECOGNIZE THEM?" Friday Night, November 24, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will speak on "THE TABERNACLE AND PRIESTHOOD," illustrated by chart and model.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Thorns in the Flesh." 8 P. M.—"Is It Ever Right to Do Wrong?"

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., REV. JULIAN SMITH, Pastor. Sunday school, 10 A. M. Church service, 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Love and Pain."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH 142 W. 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman at 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.—CHURCH Musical chorus and orchestra.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Life." Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15. Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

Speaker, DR. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject, "A Way of Living With Incompatible and Hostile Persons." The second of a series of five addresses on "The Spiritual Outlook on Life."

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE," Fifth Ave. at 76th Street. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Saturday Morning (Sermon), 10:30. Sunday Morning at 11. "THE DEMOCRACY OF THE BIBLE."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON "THE CRIME OF PRISONS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SINELOW on "The Broadening Influence of Religion." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "The Maintenance of Individuality." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. SINELOW on "The Sacred and Profane Lyric of the Bible." Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Nov. 18.—"Meditation and Its Consequences." Nov. 24.—"Future of the Jew."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH of the Broadway & 93d St., Rev. REDEEMER THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D.D. 9 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Joseph Silverman Sockman. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," by the Choir 10 A. M.—Bible Classes, for Men and Women. 6-9 P. M.—Friendship Hour, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Divers Arts and Doom."—Pictures. Edna White Trumpet Quartette.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, corner 86th St. 10 A. M.—I. FRANKLIN RUSSELL, "THE PRESENT CRISIS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Millard L. Robinson, Ph. D. 8 P. M.—Dr. Goodell, "God's Prophets."

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway. REV. T. HASELL YOUNG, Pastor. 11—"Example of Christ." 8—Service for Actors. FREDERICK WARDE, world renowned Shakespearean actor. Special music.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M., Healing Meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE meets at Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 P. M. Miss Grace Wilson, Secretary International New Thought Alliance, will be present. Dr. T. D. Crothers, President Medico-Legal Society, will speak on "Froward Philosophy." Mr. Streeton of Brooklyn, Baritone Soloist. All welcome.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE Is speaking Sunday, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St. Broadway. Subject, tomorrow, "The Miracle of Loving." Aldo Ricci, violinist. All are welcome.

MRS. ANNA W. MILLS, Aeolian Hall, Room 1017, 11 A. M.—General subject: The Science of Being—and of Existence—Practical talks on subjects vital to the Daily Life and to Spiritual Advancement. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore. Sunday Service 11:15 A. M. Subject: "What Are We Here For?" Arthur George, concert baritone, will sing. Class Monday, 3 o'clock, 512 5th Av.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway, 77th St. Sunday, 4 P. M., Free Lecture. In response to many demands to hear more about the late Judge Troward of England and India as man, teacher, philosopher, Mrs. Behrend, (his only living personal pupil,) has consented to give another talk about her teacher: "What First Turned His Thought to Metaphysical Research; His Method of Working; His Best Hours for Work; His method of Teaching." This school, only one founded in America with approval of Judge Troward, acknowledged master-thinker in New Thought and Mental Science. Free classes daily, 11, except Saturday and Sunday. The Belnord, entrance Broadway, 86th and 87th Sts., Apt. 1,110. All welcome.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. GENEALOGICAL HALL, 226 West 58th St. MRS. CLARA BARSTOW, (of Cincinnati,) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting 10:45.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: "The Signs of the Times." Speaker: Walter Newell Weston. Public Invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. VAN MARTER, Speaker. 11 and 8.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING, Nov. 19, 4:30 P. M., Empire Hotel, Broadway, at 63d St. Subject: "How to Realize New Thought."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M. Special music, each service, by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Beckerf tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Assembly's Board of Missions for Freedmen. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Ohio Society in attendance. Dr. Work preaches morning and evening.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St., at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Rev. A. F. Mcfarrah, "Is the Church Efficient?" 8:15 P. M., Rev. S. Needleman, "The Jew and His Religion."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher: Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "Conversion." 8 P. M., "Reverence." Wed., 8 P. M., "Great Chapters"—Deut. VIII.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, { Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend WALTER RUSSELL BOWIE, D. D., of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. Public Lectures on "THE CHURCH AND THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION," by the Rev. HARRY FREDERICK WARD, A. M., Professor of Social Service in Boston University. Thursday, Nov. 23, "Some New Standards." Friday, Nov. 24, "The Power of the Pulpit," at 5 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av. 105th Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11, "The Dragon and the Sun-Clad Woman." 8, Jhno Sconberger, lumber-jack, sky-pilot. Address, thrills, humor, pathos.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.

8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Warren L. Rogers.
Daily Services, 9:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral, except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)...11 A. M. Evensong, (W. J. D. Thomas)..... 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH, 7th Av. and 7th St., Brooklyn. Services at 8, 11, and 4.

4 P. M., a devotional hour, fully choral, with several anthems sung unaccompanied.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services: 8, 9:45, 11, and 8. Preacher: The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Bronx Borough District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Dr. Grant. 4 P. M.—Music, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M.—Public Forum, Mr. Isaac Russell, "What's Doing on the Border."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 51st and 50th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector.

Prelude ..... "Meditation" ..... Bordin Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in C..... Tours
Anthem, "Sanctus and Benedictus" ..... Smart
Postlude..... "Salve Regina" ..... Matyr

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

Prelude..... "Pauis Angelicus" ..... Franck Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Violin Solo..... "Prayer" ..... Schumann
Contralto Solo..... "O Love Divine" ..... Scott
Trio..... Andantino" ..... Saint-Saens Violin, 'Cello, Organ.
Anthem..... "O Joyful Life!" ..... B. Tours
Postlude..... "Meditation" ..... Durand

Address by Rector. (Great Religions of the World.)

8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson, Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services: 8 A. M., 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Pringle.

8:00 P.M.—THURSDAY—ORGAN RECITAL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rector. 4—Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30, MOIR'S MASS and SERMON (Rector) 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M. Evensong (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 27e. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Howard R. Weir).

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner Fifth Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. Preaches on "GOD'S CAMP" at 11 A. M. MR. FRANCIS B. RIGGS, M. A., Noted Educator of Boys, of Lakeville, Conn., on "THE BOY IN THE COUNTRY" at 8 P. M. Parents of small means and large families especially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning prayer. 4 P. M.—Evening Evensong.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 10th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Dr. Empringham.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.

WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector, 11 A. M., Service, with Sermon by the Rector, "The Democratic Realization of the Imperial Vision of the Church." 8 P. M., Symbolic Worship and Meditation and meeting on Emmanuel Lines.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 60th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D.D., Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil. 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Mission of Help will be held at the Parish Room of Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at 3:30 o'clock. The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., President; Mrs. L. Frederic Pearse, Secretary, and Miss Alice C. Smith, probation officer of the Night Court for Women, whose subject will be, "Co-operation of the Night Court with Social Agencies."

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 149 St., Convent Av. and Amst. Ave. DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Compliments of the Enemy." 8 P. M.—"Left-Handed Slingers."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "An Appeal to the Heroic." Quartette accompanied by Violin and Harp, Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: "The Well in the Valley." Selections from the works of Charles Gounod, including "By Babylon's Wave," will be rendered by the Choir.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 81st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader. Sundays, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., Meetings for Worship, Healing, Psychic Demonstrations.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 W. 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evg.: The Question of Spirit Return.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Prayer: Its Occult Meaning." Dr. F. Milton Willis.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lec. Sunday eve., 8:15, "Kant's Lecture on Psychology." E. Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Minister, will preach, Subject: "THE MESSAGE OF RELIGION TO THE MODERN COURT." First of a series of five on THE MESSAGE OF RELIGION TO THE MODERN WORLD. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. at 34th St., 11 A. M., Dedication of Buckley Window. Mr. HOLMES, "Savonarola: A Study in Spiritual Leadership," 8:15 P. M., Charles Ferguson, "Reform By Conspiracy of Masters of Material."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "ENDORSEMENTS OF EXISTENCE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "A Message from the East: What Tagore Has to Teach Us."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M., "A DEVELOPING DEMON vs. A DANCING DERVISH."

Y. M. C. A.

DOCTOR FRANK CRANE, West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE. Subject Sunday night at 8 o'clock, "Second Coming of Christ—Is It Near?" Large Hall, 1,409 St. Nicholas Av., between 180th and 181st St. Question answered.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., Mrs. A. F. Steele of the Steele Home, Chattanooga.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 8. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

RESCUE SOCIETY, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St.—Splendid Gospel Service Nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. Noonan, Superintendent.

"WHAT IS THE SOUL? DOES IT SURVIVE THE DEATH OF THE BODY?" is the subject of an unusually interesting lecture by Prof. C. T. Everson, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer, Sun., 8 P. M., Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway. Twelve hundred persons were present last Sunday night. Free.

8TH AVE. MISSION, 290 8th Av. Seventeenth Anniversary. All week at 8. Stirring Addresses. Good Singing, Testimonies. Everybody Welcome.

S. WRAY, Supt.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—236 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "From Cradle to Coffin," 8 P.M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET. —Morning subject: "Martin Luther: Four Hundredth Anniversary." Evening: "What Is the Matter with Our Education?"

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY for ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann, "New Aims for American Culture."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford Street. Services at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning.—Holy Communion. Evening.—"Tarrying for One Another." The choir will sing selections from the compositions of Cesar Franck.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

6 P. M. Daily

Advertisements, including cuts, matrices, or drawings of illustrations, for The New York Times daily edition must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. on the day before insertion.

HUGHES GOING AWAY; NO WORD TO WILSON

Nominee Will Rest in Lakewood and Let Congratulations Await Official Count.

WILLCOX TO RECREATE, TOO

Republican Leaders Piqued at Delay in Admitting Defeat—No News from Close States.

The prospects last night were that Charles E. Hughes would leave today for Lakewood, N. J., for several weeks' rest, without congratulating President Wilson on his re-election. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, if the weather is favorable, will motor down to Lakewood this afternoon; otherwise they will go by train. They will stay at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Chairman William R. Willcox and Mrs. Willcox will join Mr. and Mrs. Hughes there. Mr. Willcox expects to take two weeks' rest before he resumes his law practice.

The failure of Mr. Hughes to congratulate Mr. Wilson caused comment even among Republicans. On Thursday of last week George W. Perkins and Frank H. Hitchcock wired Chairman Willcox to counsel Mr. Hughes to send the customary congratulations. These leaders felt that it would reflect upon Mr. Hughes longer to withhold the message.

Mr. Hughes has, however, refused all such pleas. According to his friends, Mr. Hughes is actuated by the same considerations that made him refrain from making any statement claiming the victory on election night when everything was going his way and the newspapers actually announced that he had won. As one friend of Mr. Hughes put it: "It is the judicial temperament asserting itself."

Nobody seems to know just what Mr. Hughes intends to do after official counts establish beyond doubt that President Wilson has been re-elected. The general impression, however, seems to be that Mr. Hughes will send a letter to the President explaining that he has withheld his felicitations, not in any spirit of grudging him his triumph, but out of desire not to do anything inconsistent with the policy of waiting for the official returns before conceding or claiming anything, which the leaders of his party had decided upon.

It was said yesterday by persons close to Mr. Hughes that he has recovered from the shock of defeat. He spent most of yesterday at the Astor catching up with correspondence, and the only political visitor was Chairman Willcox. Two or three old friends of Mr. Hughes dropped in and chatted with him for a while.

Chairman Willcox was at the headquarters of the committee a short time yesterday. Before leaving he said no word had been received during the day from California regarding the official canvass. It is not expected that the result will be announced until next week.

"After you have learned the official result in California will President Wilson's re-election be conceded?" Chairman Willcox was asked.

"I cannot speak for Mr. Hughes," he said. "As for me, I am not prepared to say. The result in some other States was exceedingly close."

It is very apparent that Chairman Willcox and everybody else at Republican Headquarters have given up hope of W. 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evg.: The Question of Spirit Return. getting the California delegates to Mr. Hughes. As for New Hampshire, North Dakota, and New Mexico, other close States, the policy of the Republican leaders, as promulgated by Chairman Willcox some time ago, will be to wait for the official canvass before any step is taken looking to a recount of the ballots through action in the courts. Chairman Willcox has explained on several occasions that the National Committee would leave it to the local organizations in close States to take the initiative in any recount that may be applied for.

McCORMICK DINES WRITERS.

Democratic Chairman and Newspaper Men Felicitate.

Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic Chairman, gave a dinner last night at the Yale Club to the newspaper men with whom he had come into contact during the campaign in New York. At the table were representatives from every newspaper and press association in New York.

The Chairman, explaining the campaign, declared that he went into the fight only after much thought, because he believed it to be a contest between democracy and plutocracy. He pointed out that the Republicans, in his opinion, had not waged a weak campaign, but had lacked issues and had as their leader a man who had not been tried as had President Wilson.

In behalf of the newspaper men, W. Axel Warn of THE NEW YORK TIMES presided, and called upon Frank Perley of The World, S. Luther of The Telegraph, George Morris of The Telegram, L. V. Carri of The Associated Press, Charles E. Hambidge of THE TIMES, and several others to tell the Chairman how much they appreciated his aid in the campaign.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 28, LARGE, OLD-FASHIONED PEARL, GOLD BROOCH, HOTEL PILTMORE, LONGACRE THEATRE, OR TAXI; FAMILY HEIRLOOM, MATCHING SET; LIBERAL REWARD. J., 20 GRAMERCY PARK.

LOST—Nov. 16, 6 P. M., coming from Horse Show, square gold meshbag, set with two sapphires, containing small gold purse and gold pencil; reward. Return to Hipp Diddisheim & Brother, 54 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Friday, between 82 Washington Place and 58 W. 58th, possibly on 6th Av. elevated, heavy gold-mounted fob with agate seal; suitable reward. Arthur Farwell, 82 Washington Place.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Diamond rings and earrings, in chamois bag; liberal reward offered, no questions asked, Y 329 Times Annex.

LOST—November 16th, gold pin, blue enameled, initials "St. V. H.," between Broadway-72d, 52d-Lexington; "Mary Boland" on reverse side; reward. 601 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Lady's small platinum watch on black and white ribbon, near 5th Av. and 35th St., Friday noon; reward. E. G. Draper, 17 Battery Place.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Nov. 17, Lexington Av., 63d to 79th; liberal reward. Room 605, 500 5th Av.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Belasco Theatre, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. W. B. Hannah, 157 Duane St. Tel. Worth 25.

LOST—Friday afternoon, about 69th and B'way, gold and greenstone jade wrist watch bracelet; finder rewarded. 342 W. 71st.

LOST—Nov. 16, gold and black onyx drop earring, with four pearls; suitable reward offered. Telephone Rector 8166.

LOST—A small amethyst shirt stud. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. H. H. Walker, Times Annex.

LOST.—Bracelet; contained diamond; charm one side; better description letter. S. M., J 182 Times.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. W. H. Neilson, 36 West 59th St.

LOST—Mole collar, West 134th or Broadway; reward. Phillips, 420 Riverside Drive.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale dog, collar marked "W. O. Gay, 187 Beacon St., Boston." "Return to owner, 49 East 80th. Suitable reward.

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